The Century Dictionary

An Encyclopedic Lexicon of the English Language

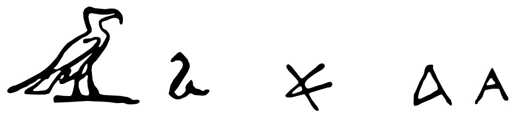
Here, in this collection, I have compiled the original Century Dictionary. For every volume that had missing or torn pages (that I found), I have replaced them with pages which contained the identical text from another volume set. I have replaced all of the covers with one of only two styles, both original. The first can be called an Alphabetic Cover from the original 1889 edition, and the second, a formal Business Cover, or just the yellow-brown cover and the black cover found on many of the more recent editions. I have also passed each volume through Photoshop to desaturate the pages removing the majority of the standard yellow, and brown pages produced by scanning technology. OCR (Optical Character Recognition) is afforded by Abbyy FineReader 15 starting with equalizing all images at 500 dpi for height and compressing using lossless compression. This means the volumes as is, can be re-OCR's later, and better programs without loss of image quality, and maybe even better screen image quality in the future.

The major advantage of this edit, is that I have standardized the page height throughout to what Adobe records as 9 inches (4500 pixel height divided by 500 dpi), so that any page can be magnified with very good result to the whole of one's screen (I think it would have been better if I turned off ABBY's font smoothing); the text in these books is quite small in order to get all the information into them which the editors wanted; I imagine that many people could not even read them without a magnifying glass. This also means that the PDF files in this collection are larger than most every other volume in this set which is originally posted on the Archive. I have not used either books scanned in India or Google, but did use Cornell University images, reluctantly, as India's scanning is often poor and Google, more often than not, actually manually destroys a number of pages in its scans so that one does not get a complete volume in most of its postings. Google's behavior is, in my judgment, deliberately sociopathic. While Cornell's images are always suspect due to pages being either simply omitted, or a blank page, or even one which says Missing Image, on them have been substituted. How one can have only one side of a page missing in a scan set I do not know, but I do know that if one has missed a scan, they go back and scan it, apparently not Cornell.

One will find the complete First Edition of 1889 and the complete Edition of 1914 and four other volume sets between these dates. Or from the original

intended 6 volume set, sold by subscription as a 24-part set, to the 12 volume sets, and finally to the last set of 7 volumes, each actually a double volume.

One has here, some study material of our world just prior to the First World War. The main reason I compiled this set is that a student of books prior to the 20th Century may find it handy to have a source for finding the meaning of words while reading or listening to, for example, the *Dialogs* of Plato, translated by numerous authors of that time frame.



The rest of this Introduction will be in the words of the original Publisher, and if you read it, you can imagine the back-ground stories which is told, personally and professionally. Also, one will note, in the Publishers own words, his hopes in the achievements set by this production and his interest in the evolution of English Grammar. I would have to say, for the study of the evolution of Language and how it becomes functionally resident in a mind as Grammar Systems, this set is indispensable.

THE CENTURY DICTIONARY

PREFACE.

The plan of The Century Dictionary includes three things: the construction of a general dictionary of the English language which shall be serviceable for every literary and practical use; a more complete collection of the technical terms of the various sciences, arts, trades, and professions than has yet been attempted; and the addition to the definitions proper of such related encyclopedic matter, with pictorial illustrations, as shall constitute a convenient book of general reference. The attempt to accomplish these ends, and at the same time to produce a harmonious whole, has determined both the general character of the work and its details. This design originated early in 1882 in a proposal to adapt The Imperial Dictionary to American needs, made by Mr. Roswell Smith, President of The Century Co., who has supported with unfailing faith and the largest liberality the plans of the editors as they have gradually extended far beyond the original limits.

The most obvious result of this plan is a very large addition to the vocabulary of preceding dictionaries, about two hundred thousand words being here defined. The first duty of a comprehensive dictionary is collection, not selection. When a full account of the language is sought, every omission of a genuine English form, even when practically necessary, is so far a defect; and it is therefore better to err on the side of broad inclusiveness than of narrow exclusiveness. This is the attitude of The Century Dictionary. It is designed to be a practically complete record of the main body of English speech, from the time of the mingling of the Old French and Anglo-Saxon to the present day, with such of its offshoots as possess historical, etymological, literary, scientific, or practical value. The execution of this design demands that more space be given to obsolete words and forms than has hitherto been the rule in dictionaries. This is especially true of Middle English words (and particularly of the vocabulary of Chaucer), which represent a stage of the language that is not only of high interest in itself, but is also intimately connected, etymologically and otherwise, with living speech. Only a few of these words are contained in existing dictionaries. This is the case also, to a great degree, with the language of much later times. The literature of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, the formative period of modern English, abounds in words and idioms hitherto unrecorded by lexicographers. Not to include all of these terms which from their etymological connections, intrinsic literary value, or availability for modern use, are worthy of record, is to make, not a dictionary of English, but merely a dictionary of modern and selected English. A similar reason has led to the admission of an unusually large number of dialectal and provincial words. Until about the time of the Reformation the language existed chiefly in the form of dialects ; and while the common literary tongue was establishing itself, and after it became established, its relations with dialectal and provincial forms were most intimate. Many “literary “words sank to the position of provincialisms, and on the other hand

provincialisms rose to literary rank — a process which has been continuous to the present day. Thus, both historically and with regard to present usage it is impossible to draw a hard and fast line between these two sides of the language, either with respect to words or to their individual senses. This dictionary, therefore, includes words of dialectal form or provincial use which appear to be an important part of the history of the language. Within the sphere of mere colloquialism, slang, and cant, a much narrower rule of inclusion has, of course, been followed; but colloquialism and even slang must be noticed by the lexicographer who desires to portray the language in its natural and full outlines, and these phases of English have therefore been treated with liberality. Americanisms, especially, have received the recognition naturally to be expected from an American dictionary, many being recorded for the first time; on the other hand, many words and uses heretofore regarded as peculiar to this country have been found to be survivals of older or provincial English, or to have gained a foothold in broader English use. Another notable increase in the vocabulary is that due to the admission of the many terms which have come into existence during the present century — especially during the last twenty years—in connection with the advance in all departments of knowledge and labor, scientific, artistic, professional, mechanical, and practical. This increase is nowhere more conspicuous than in the language of the physical sciences, and of those departments of study, such as archaeology, which are concerned with the life and customs of the past. Not only have English words been coined in astonishing numbers, but many words of foreign origin or form, especially New Latin and French, have been imported for real or imaginary needs. To consign these terms to special glossaries is unduly to restrict the dictionary at the point at which it comes into the closest contact with what is vital and interesting in contemporary thought and life; it is also practically impossible, for this technical language is, in numberless instances, too closely interwoven with common speech to be dissevered from it. A similar increase is noticeable in the language of the mechanical arts and trades. The progress of invention has brought nearly as great a flood of new words and senses as has the progress of science. To exclude this language of the shop and the market from a general English dictionary is as undesirable as to exclude that of science, and for similar reasons. Both these lines of development have therefore been recorded with great fullness. There is also a considerable number of foreign words — Latin, French, and other — not in technical use, which have been admitted because they either have become established in English literature or stand for noteworthy things that have no English names. Lastly, the individual words have been supplemented by the insertion of idiomatical phrases that are not fully explained by the definitions of their component parts alone, and have in use the force of single words; and of the numerous phrase-names used in the arts and sciences. The number of these phrases here defined is very large.

No English dictionary, however, can well include every word or every form of a word that has been used by any English writer or speaker. There is a very large number of words and forms discoverable in the literature of all periods of the

language, in the various dialects, and in colloquial use, which have no practical claim upon the notice of the lexicographer. A large group not meriting inclusion consists of words used only for the nonce by writers of all periods and of all degrees of authority, and especially by recent writers in newspapers and other ephemeral publications; of words intended by their inventors for wider use in popular or technical speech, but which have not been accepted; and of many special names of things, as of many chemical compounds, of many inventions, of patented commercial articles, and the like. Yet another group is composed of many substantive uses of adjectives, adjective uses of substantives (as of nouns of material), participial adjectives, verbal nouns ending in -ing, abstract nouns ending in -ness, adverbs ending in -ly from adjectives, adjectives ending in -ish, regular compounds, etc., which can be used at will in accordance with the established principles of the language, but which are too obvious, both in meaning and formation, and often too occasional in use, to need separate definition. So also dialectal, provincial, or colloquial words must be excluded, so far as they stand out of vital relation to the main body of the language which it is the object of a general dictionary to explain. The special limitations of the technical and scientific vocabulary will be mentioned later.

None of these considerations is of the nature of a definite rule that can be used with precision in all cases. On the contrary, the question whether a word shall be included, even in a dictionary so comprehensive as this, must often be decided by the special circumstances of the case.

The sources of the English vocabulary thus presented are extremely various. No other tongue, ancient or modern, has appeared in so many and so different phases; and no other people of high civilization has so completely disregarded the barriers of race and circumstance and adopted into its speech so great a number of unnative words and notions. The making of the English language began, it may be said, with the introduction of Roman rule and Roman speech among the barbarous Celts of Britain. The Latin language, as the vehicle of civilization, affected strongly the Celtic, and also the speech of the Teutonic peoples, Saxons, Angles, and Jutes, who in the fifth century obtained a footing on the island. This Teutonic tongue, while assimilating something both of the native Celtic idiom, and of Latin in a Celtic guise, in time became the dominant language. The speech thus formed (called Anglo-Saxon or, as some now prefer, Old English) was raised almost to classic rank by the labors of Alfred and of the numerous priests and scholars who sought to convey to their countrymen in their native language the treasures of Latin learning and the precepts of the Latin Church. Though uniting in the ninth century with an influx of Scandinavian speech, and in the eleventh century, through the Norman conquest, with the stream which flowed through France from Rome, it remained the chief fountain of English. From these two elements, the Teutonic and the Latin (the latter both in its original form and as modified in the Romance tongues), our language has been constructed; though materials more or less important have been borrowed from almost every known speech.

The details of this history are exhibited in the etymologies. They have been written anew, on a uniform plan, and in accordance with the established principles of comparative philology. The best works in English etymology, as well as in etymology and philology in general, have been regularly consulted, the most helpful being those of Prof. Skeat and Eduard Muller, and the “New English Dictionary on Historical Principles,” edited by Dr. J. A. H. Murray (which, however, could be consulted in revising the proofs of A and of part of B only); but the conclusions reached are independent. It has been possible, by means of the fresh material at the disposal of the etymologist, to clear up in many cases doubts or difficulties hitherto resting upon the history of particular words, to decide definitely in favor of one of several suggested etymologies, to discard numerous current errors, and to give for the first time the history of many words of which the etymologies were previously unknown or erroneously stated. Noteworthy features of the etymologies will be found to be the method followed in stating the ascertained facts of the history of each word, and the extensive collation of cognate or allied words. Beginning with the current accepted form or spelling, each important word has been traced back through earlier forms to its remotest known origin. Middle English forms are given, in important cases in numerous variants for the four centuries included in that period, and are traced to the Anglo-Saxon (in which are given the typical forms, with the important variants and the oldest glosses) or, as the case may be, to the Old French, including in special instances the Old French as developed in England, or Anglo-French. The derivation of the Anglo-Saxon or French form is then given. When an Anglo- Saxon or other Teutonic form is mentioned, the cognate forms are given from the Old Saxon, the Old Friesic, the Dutch, Low German, High German, and Icelandic in their several periods, the Swedish (and often the Norwegian), the Danish, and the Gothic. The same form of statement is used with the Romance and other groups of forms —the Old French and modern French, the Provencal, the Spanish, the Portuguese, the Italian, and sometimes in special instances the Wallachian and other Romance forms, being given in a regular order, and derived together from their Latin or other source. With the Latin are mentioned the Greek cognates, if any such existed, the Slavic forms, if concerned, and the Sanskrit, Persian, etc. If the Arabic or Hebrew is reached, other Semitic forms are sometimes stated. The rule has been to deduce from a comparison of all the principal forms the primitive sense or form, and also to make the process of inference clear to the consulter of the dictionary. Of course, in a search through so vast a field, in which the paths of words have been in many instances effectually obliterated or confused, many points of uncertainty remain; but from the evidence at hand various degrees of approximation to certainty can be established, and these it has been sought clearly to indicate by terms of qualification. The various prefixes and suffixes used in the formation of English words are treated very fully in separate articles.

There are thus two distinct groups of forms in the etymologies: those in the line of derivation or direct descent, and those in the lines of cognation or collateral descent. A Greek word, for example, may occur not only in Anglo-Saxon

(and English), but also in other Teutonic and in Romance and other tongues, and the full account of the English form requires the mention of the most important of these other forms as “parallel with “or “equal to “the Anglo- Saxon and English. To separate these groups more plainly to thought and to the eye, and to save the space which would be taken up by the frequent repetition of the words “from,” “parallel with,” and “whence,” distinctive symbols are used. For “from” is used the sign <, denoting that the form without the angle is derived from the form within it; for “whence,” the sign >, with a similar significance; for “parallel with “or “equal to “or “cognate with,” the familiar sign of equality, =; for the word “root,” the ordinary algebraic symbol √ (root). An asterisk * is prefixed uniformly to all forms which are cited either as probable or as theoretical, or as merely alleged; it indicates in all cases that the form so marked has not been found by the etymologist in the records of the language concerned, or in its dictionaries. But in some cases words are marked with the asterisk which are found in certain dictionaries, but have not been verified in the actual literature. Special care has been taken with the Anglo-Saxon words, unverified forms of which exist in the current dictionaries, some of them probably genuine, though not found in any of the accessible texts, and others due to early errors of editors and dictionary-makers.

Words of various origin and meaning, but of the same spelling (homonyms), have been distinguished by small superior figures (1, 2, 3, etc.). Such words abound in English. They are mostly common monosyllables, and much confusion exists not only in the explanation of them but also in their use, words of diverse origin having been, in many cases, regarded as one, with consequent entanglement or complete merging of meanings. In numbering these homonyms, the rule has been to give precedence to the oldest or the most familiar, or to that one which is most nearly English in origin. The superior numbers apply not so much to the individual word as to the group or root to which it belongs; hence the different grammatical uses of the same homonym are numbered alike when they are separately entered in the dictionary. Thus, verbs and nouns of the same origin and the same present spelling receive the same superior number. But when two words of the same form, and of the same radical origin, now differ considerably in meaning, so as to be used as different words, they are separately numbered.

The etymologies have been written by Dr. Charles P. G. Scott, with the assistance, in the later parts of the work, of contributions from Prof. James A. Harrison, Prof. William M. Baskervill, Prof. Francis A. March, Jr., and others. In ascertaining the particular facts with regard to the origin of technical terms, much aid has been given by the specialists in charge of the various departments.

Of the great body of words constituting the familiar language the spelling is determined by well-established usage, and, however accidental and unacceptable, in many cases, it may be, and however much of sympathy and well-willing may be due to the efforts now making to introduce a reform, it is not the office of a dictionary like this to propose improvements, or to adopt those which have been proposed, and have not yet won some degree of acceptance and

use. But there are also considerable classes as to which usage is wavering, more than one form being sanctioned by excellent authorities, either in this country or in Great Britain, or in both. Familiar examples are words ending in -or, or -our (as labor, labour), in -er or -re (as center, centre), in -ize or -ise (as civilize, civilise); those having a single or double consonant after an unaccented vowel (as traveler, traveller; worshiped, worshipped), or spelt with e or with æ or œ (as hemorrhage, diarrhea; hæmorrhage, diarrhæa); and so on. In such cases, both forms are given, with an expressed preference for the briefer one, or the one more accordant with native analogies. The language is struggling toward a more consistent and phonetic spelling, and it is proper, in disputed and doubtful cases, to cast the influence of the dictionary in favor of this movement, both by its own usage in the body of the text, and at the head of articles by the order of forms, or the selection of the form under which the word shall be treated. Technical words not in general use, and words introduced from other languages, have also their varieties of orthographic form: the former, in part, because of the ignorance or carelessness of those who have made adaptations from Latin or Greek; the latter, because of the different styles of transliteration or imitation adopted. In such cases, slight variants are here sometimes disregarded, the more correct form being given alone, or with mere mention of others; in other cases, the different forms are given, with cross references to the preferred one, under which the word is treated. Finally, the obsolete words which have no accepted spelling, but occur only in the variety of forms characteristic of the periods from which they come, are treated regularly under that form which is nearest to, or most analogous with, present English, and the quotations, of whatever form, are as a rule presented there; side-forms are entered as liberally as seemed in any measure desirable, with references to the one preferred. All citations, however, are given in the orthography (though not always with the punctuation) of the texts from which they are taken. (J.C. Note: In this text, the single characters of a e and o e typography is distinct, meaning, the first example had to be an original typo by the type-setter. But, in the regard to the whole statement in regard to orthography, the author seems to say, it is not the office of a dictionary to take a stand, but it is up to a dictionary to make a stand, which sounds a bit like bureaucratic double-speak to me, by being a dictionary, which guide the users thinking and usage, every dictionary makes its stand, its office is, as the name of the work proclaims, a dictionary.)

The pronunciation

Still greater than the variation in the orthography, even the accepted orthography, of English words, is the variation in the pronunciation. And here the same general principles must govern the usage of the dictionary. No attempt is made to record all the varieties of popular, or even of educated, utterance, or to report the determinations made by different recognized authorities. It has been necessary, rather, to make a selection of words to which alternative pronunciations should be accorded, and to give preference among these according to the circumstances of each particular case, in view of the general analogies and tendencies of English utterance. A large number of scientific

names and terms—words that are written rather than uttered, even by those who use them most—are here entered and have a pronunciation noted for the first time. For such words no prescriptive usage can be claimed to exist; the pronunciation must be determined by the analogies of words more properly English, or by those governing kindred and more common words from the same sources. With respect to many foreign words, more or less used as English, it is often questionable how far usage has given them an English pronunciation, or has modified in the direction of English the sound belonging to them where they are vernacular. In not a few instances a twofold pronunciation is indicated for them, one Anglicized and the other original. Words of present provincial use are for the most part pronounced according to literary analogies, without regard to the varieties of their local utterance. The principal exceptions are Scotch words having a certain literary standing (owing to their use especially by Scott and Burns); these are more carefully marked for their provincial pronunciation. Wholly obsolete words are left unmarked.

There are certain difficult points in varying English utterance, the treatment of which by the dictionary calls for special explanation. One is the so-called "long u" (as in use, muse, cure), represented here, as almost everywhere, by ū. In its full pronunciation, this is as precisely yoo (yö) as if written with the two characters. But there has long existed a tendency to lessen or remove the y-element of the combination in certain situations unfavorable to its production. After an r, this tendency has worked itself fully out; the pronunciation oo (ö) has taken the place of u in that situation so generally as to be alone accepted by all recent authorities (although some speakers still show plain traces of the older utterance). The same has happened, in a less degree, after l, and some of the latest authorities (even in England) prescribe always loo (lö) instead of lū; so radical a change has not been ventured upon in this work, in which ö is written only after an l that is preceded by another consonant: cultivated pronunciation is much less uniform here than in the preceding case. But further, after the other so-called dental consonants t, d, n, s, z, except in syllables immediately following an accent, the usage of the majority of good speakers tends to reduce the y-element to a lighter and less noticeable form, while many omit it altogether, pronouncing oo (ö). Of this class of discordances, no account is taken in the re-spellings for pronunciation; usage is in too fluid and vacillating a condition to be successfully represented. After the sounds ch, j, sh, zh, however, only ö is acknowledged. Another case is that of the r. Besides local differences in regard to the point of production in the mouth, and to the presence, or degree, of trilling in its utterance, a very large number, including some of the sections of most authoritative usage, on both sides of the Atlantic, do not really utter the r-sound at all unless it be immediately followed by a vowel (in the same or a succeeding word), but either silence it altogether or convert it into a neutral-vowel sound (that of hut or hurt). The mutilation thus described is not acknowledged in this dictionary, but r is everywhere written where it has till recently been pronounced by all; and it is left for the future to determine which party of the speakers of the language shall win the upper hand. The distinction of the two shades of neutral-

vowel sound in hut and hurt, which many authorities, especially in England, ignore or neglect, is, as a matter of course, made in this work. The latter, or hurt-sound, is found in English words only before r in the same syllable; but it is also a better correspondent to the French eu and "mute e" sounds than is the former, or hut-sound. In like manner, the air-sound is distinguished (as ã) from the ordinary e- or a-sounds. Further, the two sounds written with o in sot and song are held apart throughout, the latter (marked with ô) being admitted not only before r (as in nor), but in many other situations, where common good usage puts it. But as there is a growing tendency in the language to turn o into ô, the line between the two sounds is a variable one, and the ô (on this account distinguished from â, with which from a phonetic point of view it is practically identical) must be taken as marking an o-sound which in a part of good usage is simple o. A similar character belongs to the so-called "intermediate a" of ask, can't, command, and their like, which with many good speakers has the full ä-sound (of far, etc.), and also by many is flattened quite to the "short a" of fat, etc. This is signified by á, which, as applied to English words, should be regarded rather as pointing out the varying utterance here described than as imperatively prescribing any shade of it.

On the side of consonant utterance, there is a very large class of cases where it can be made a question whether a pure t or d or s or z is pronounced with an i- or y-sound after it before another vowel, or whether the consonant is fused together with the i or y into the sounds ch, j, sh, or zh respectively — for example, whether we say natūre or nachur, gradūal or grajöal, sūre or shör, vizūal or vizhöal. There are many such words in which accepted usage has fully ranged itself on the side of the fused pronunciation: for example, vizhon, not vizion, for vision; azhur, not azūre, for azure; but with regard to the great majority usage is less decided, or else the one pronunciation is given in ordinary easy utterance and the other when speaking with deliberation or labored plainness, or else the fused pronunciation is used without the fact being acknowledged. For such cases is introduced here a special mark under the consonant—thus, ṯ, ḏ, s̱, ẕ— which is intended to signify that in elaborate or strained utterance the consonant has its own proper value, but in ordinary styles of speaking combines with the following i-element into the fused sound. The mark is not used unless the fused sound is admissible in good common speech.

This same device, of a mark added beneath to indicate a familiar utterance different from an elaborate or forced one, is introduced by this dictionary on a very large scale in marking the sounds of the vowels. One of the most peculiar characteristics of English pronunciation is the way in which it slights the vowels of most unaccented syllables, not merely lightening them in point of quantity and stress, but changing their quality of sound. To write (as systems of re-spelling for pronunciation, and even systems of phonetic spelling, generally do) the vowels of unaccented syllables as if they were accented, is a distortion, and to pronounce them as so written would be a caricature of English speech. There are two degrees of this transformation. In the first, the general vowel quality of a long vowel remains, but is modified toward or to the corresponding (natural)

short: thus, ā and ō lose their usual (vowel quality) (of ē and ö respectively), and become, the one e (even, in some final syllables, the yet thinner i), the other the true short o (which, in accented syllables, occurs only provincially, as in the New England pronunciation of home, whole, etc.); ē and ö (of food) become i and ú (of good); â or ô become (more rarely) o. This first degree of change is marked by a single dot under the vowel: thus, ā̱, ē̱, ō̱, ū̱, ö̱, ô̱. In the second degree, the vowel loses its specific quality altogether, and is reduced to a neutral sound, the slightly uttered u (of hut) or é (of hurt). This change occurs mainly in short vowels (especially a, o, less often e, but i chiefly in the ending -ity); but also, sometimes in long vowels (especially ū and ä). This second degree of alteration is marked by a double dot under the vowel: thus, a̱, e̱, o̱, i̱, ä̱, ū̱. Accordingly, the dots show that while in very elaborate utterance the vowel is sounded as marked without them, in the various degrees of inferior elaborateness it ranges down to the shortened or to the neutralized vowel respectively; and it is intended that the dots shall mark, not a careless and slovenly, but only an ordinary and idiomatic utterance — not that of hasty conversation, but that of plain speaking, or of reading aloud with distinctness. In careless talk there is a yet wider reduction to the neutral sound. It must be clearly understood and borne in mind that these changes are the accompaniment and effect of a lightening and slighting of utterance; to pronounce with any stress the syllables thus marked would be just as great a caricature as to pronounce them with stress as marked above the letter.

In the preparation of the definitions of common words there has been at hand, besides the material generally accessible to students of the language, a special collection of quotations selected for this work from English books of all kinds and of all periods of the language, which is probably much larger than any that has hitherto been made for the use of an English dictionary, except that accumulated for the Philological Society of London. From this source much fresh lexicographical matter has been obtained, which appears not only in hitherto unrecorded words and senses, but also, it is believed, in the greater conformity of the definitions as a whole to the facts of the language. In general, the attempt has been made to portray the language as it actually is, separating more or less sharply those senses of each word which are really distinct, but avoiding that over-refinement of analysis which tends rather to confusion than to clearness. Special scientific and technical uses of words have, however, often been separately numbered, for practical reasons, even when they do not constitute logically distinct definitions. The various senses of words have also been classified with reference to the limitations of their use, those not found in current literary English being described as obsolete, local, provincial, colloquial, or technical (legal, botanical, etc.). The arrangement of the definitions historically, in the order in which the senses defined have entered the language, is the most desirable one, and it has been adopted whenever, from the etymological and other data accessible, the historical order could be inferred with a considerable degree of certainty; it has not, however, been possible to employ it in every case. The general definitions have also been supplemented by discussions of

synonyms treating of about 7000 words, contributed by Prof. Henry M. Whitney, which will be found convenient as bringing together statements made in the definitions in various parts of the dictionary, and also as touching in a free way upon many literary aspects of words.

Many of the extracts mentioned above, together with some contained in the Imperial Dictionary and in other earlier or special works, have been employed to illustrate the meanings of words, or merely to establish the fact of use. They form a large collection (about 200,000) representing all periods and branches of English literature. In many cases they will be found useful from a historical point of view, though, as was intimated above, they do not furnish a complete historical record. All have been verified from the works from which they have been taken, and are furnished with exact references, except a few obtained from the Imperial Dictionary, which could not readily be traced to their sources, but were of sufficient value to justify their insertion on the authority of that work. Their dates can be ascertained approximately from the list of authors and works (and editions) cited, which will be published with the concluding part of the dictionary. These quotations have been used freely wherever they have seemed to be helpful; but it has not been possible thus to illustrate every word or every meaning of each word without an undue increase in the bulk of the book. The omissions affect chiefly technical and obvious senses.

In defining this common English vocabulary, important aid has been received from Mr. Benjamin E. Smith, who has also had, under the editor-in-chief, the special direction and revision of the work on all parts of the dictionary, with the charge of putting the book through the press; from Mr. Francis A. Teall, who has also aided in criticizing the proofs; from Mr. Robert Lilley, in the preliminary working- up of the literary material as well as in the final revision of it; from Dr. Charles P. G. Scott, who has also had special charge of the older English, and of provincial English; from Prof. Thomas R. Lounsbury, who has contributed to the dictionary the results of a systematic reading of Chaucer; from Dr. John W. Palmer, who has aided in revising the manuscript prepared for the press, and has also contributed much special literary matter; from Prof. Henry M. Whitney, who has given assistance in preparing the definitions of common words in certain later divisions of the work and has also examined the proofs; from Mr. Thomas W. Ludlow; from Mr. Franklin H. Hooper; from Mr. Leighton Hoskins, who has also contributed material for the definitions of most of the terms in prosody; from Miss Katharine B. Wood, who has superintended the collecting of new words and the selection and verification of the quotations; from Miss Mary L. Avery; and from many others who have helped at special points, or by criticisms and suggestions, particularly Prof. Charles S. Peirce and Prof. Josiah D. Whitney.

Much space has been devoted to the special terms of the various sciences, fine arts, mechanical arts, professions, and trades, and much care has been bestowed upon their treatment. They have been collected by an extended search through all branches of technical literature, with the design of providing a very complete and many-sided technical dictionary. Many thousands of words have thus been gathered which have never before been recorded in a general

dictionary, or even in special glossaries. Their definitions are intended to be so precise as to be of service to the specialist, and, also, to be simple and “popular” enough to be intelligible to the layman. It is obvious, however, that the attempt to reconcile these aims must impose certain limitations upon each. On the one hand, strictly technical forms of statement must in many cases be simplified to suit the capacity and requirements of those who are not technically trained; and, on the other, whenever (as often, for example, in mathematics, biology, and anatomy) a true definition is possible only in technical language, or the definition concerned is of interest only to a specialist, the question of immediate intelligibility to a layman cannot be regarded as of prime importance. In general, however, whenever purely technical interests and the demands of popular use obviously clash, preference has been given to the latter so far as has been possible without sacrifice of accuracy. In many instances, to a technical definition has been added a popular explanation or amplification. It is also clear that the completeness with which the lexicographic material of interest to the specialist can be given must vary greatly with the different subjects. Those (as metaphysics, theology, law, the fine arts, etc.) the vocabulary of which consists mainly of abstract terms which are distinctly English in form, of common English words used in special senses, or of fully naturalized foreign words, may be presented much more fully than those (as zoology, botany, chemistry, mineralogy, etc.) which employ great numbers of artificial names, many of them Latin.

The technical material has been contributed by the gentlemen whose names are given in the list of collaborators, with the assistance at special points of many others; and all their work, after editorial revision, has been submitted to them in one or more proofs for correction. This method of obtaining both accuracy and homogeneity has, perhaps, never before been so fully adopted and faithfully applied in a dictionary. A few special explanations are necessary with regard to the work in several of the technical departments.

To the biological sciences a degree of prominence has been given corresponding to the remarkable recent increase in their vocabulary. During the last quarter of a century there has been an extensive reorganization and variation of the former systems of classification, from which have come thousands of new names of genera, families, etc.; and also a profound modification of biological conceptions, which has led both to new definitions of old words and to the coinage of many new words. All these terms that are English in form, and for any reason worthy of record, have been included, and also as many of the New Latin names of classificatory groups as are essential to a serviceable presentation of zoology and botany. The selection of the New Latin names in zoology has been liberal as regards the higher groups, as families, orders, etc., whether now current or merely forming a part of the history of the science; but of generic names only a relatively small number have been entered. Probably about 100,000 names of zoological genera exist, 60,000 at least having a definite scientific standing; but the whole of them cannot, of course, be admitted into any dictionary. The general rule adopted for the inclusion of such names is to

admit those on which are founded the names of higher groups, especially of families, or which are important for some other special reason, as popular use, an established position in works of reference, the existence of species which have popular English names, etc. A similar rule has been adopted with regard to botanical names. The common or vernacular names of animals and plants have been freely admitted; many naturalized and unnaturalized foreign names, also, which have no English equivalents and are noteworthy for special literary, commercial, or other reasons, have been included. The definitions that have a purely scientific interest have been written from a technical point of view, the more popular information being given under those technical names that are in familiar use or under common names. In the zoological department is properly included anatomy in its widest sense (embracing embryology and morphology), as the science of animal structure, external and internal, normal and abnormal. Its vocabulary necessarily includes many Latin, or New Latin, words and phrases which have no English technical equivalents.

The definitions of that part of general biological science which in any way relates to animal life or structure, including systematic zoology, have been written by Dr. Elliott Coues, who has been assisted in ichthyology and conchology by Prof. Theodore N. Gill, in entomology by Mr. Leland O. Howard and Mr. Herbert L. Smith, and in human anatomy by Prof. James K. Thacher. Special aid has also been received from other naturalists, particularly from Prof. Charles V. Riley, who has furnished a number of definitions accompanying a valuable series of entomological cuts obtained from him. Prof. Thacher has also defined all terms relating to medicine and surgery. The botanical work was undertaken by Dr. Sereno Watson, with assistance, in cryptogamic botany, from Mr. Arthur B. Seymour, and has been conducted by him through the letter G; at that point, on account of practical considerations connected with his official duties, he transferred it to Dr. Lester F. Ward. Mr. Seymour also withdrew, his work passing, under Dr. Ward's editorship, to Prof. Frank H. Knowlton. All the definitions of the terms of fossil botany have been written by Prof. J. D. Whitney.

In the treatment of the physical and mathematical sciences an equally broad method has been adopted. While their growth has, perhaps, not been so great, from a lexicographical point of view, as has that of biology, it is certainly almost as remarkable. The remodeling and readjustment of former ideas, and the consequent modification of the senses of old terms and the coinage of new, have been hardly less marked; while one department, at least — that of chemistry — has kept pace in the invention of names (of chemical compounds) with zoology and botany. To this must be added the almost numberless practical applications of the principles and results of physical science. The department of electrotechnics is a marked example of the formation within a comparatively few years of a large technical vocabulary, both scientific and mechanical. The adequate definition of all the lexicographical matter thus furnished involves a very complete presentation of the present status of human knowledge of these sciences. The definitions in physics have been written by Prof. Edward S. Dana, with the collaboration, in electrotechnics, of Prof. Thomas C. Mendenhall, and in

many special points, particularly those touching upon mathematical theory, of Prof. Charles S. Peirce. Professor Dana has also contributed the definitions of mineralogical terms, including the names of all distinct species and also of all important varieties. He has been assisted in defining the names of gems and the special terms employed in lapidary work by Mr. George F. Kunz. The lithological definitions, as also all those relating to geology, mining, metallurgy, and physical geography, have been contributed by Prof. J. D. Whitney. Professor Peirce has written the definitions of terms in mechanics, mathematics, astronomy, and astrology, of weights and measures, and of the various names of colors. In the mathematical work the aim has been to define all the older English terms, and all the modern ones that can be considered to be in general use, or are really used by a number of English mathematical writers, but not all the numerous terms that may be found only in special memoirs. All English names of weights and measures, as well as many foreign names, have been entered, but, as a rule, those of the latter that are at once obsolete and not of considerable importance have been omitted. As regards chemistry, it has of course been impossible to include names of compounds other than those that have a special technical and practical importance. The chemical definitions have been written by Dr. Edward H. Jenkins, with assistance from Dr. Isaac W. Drummond in defining the coal-tar colors, the various pigments, dyes, etc., and the mechanical processes of painting and dyeing.

The definitions comprehended under the head of general technology (including all branches of the mechanical arts) have been contributed by Prof. Robert H. Thurston, with the collaboration, in defining the names of many tools and machines, of Mr. Charles Barnard, and, in various mechanical matters which are closely related to the special sciences, of the gentlemen who have been named above — as of Prof. Mendenhall in describing electrical machines and appliances, of Prof. Dana and Prof. Peirce in describing physical and mathematical apparatus, of Prof. J. D. Whitney in describing mining-tools and processes, etc. The terms used in printing and proof-reading have been explained by Mr. F. A. Teal], with the aid of valuable contributions of material from Mr. Theodore L. De Vinne. Special assistance in collecting technological material has been received from Mr. F. T. Thurston, and, at particular points, from many others.

The terms of the philosophical sciences have been exhibited very completely, with special reference to their history from the time of Plato and Aristotle, through the period of scholasticism, to the present day, though it has not been possible to state all the conflicting definitions of different philosophers and schools. The philosophical wealth of the English language has, it is believed, never been so fully presented in any dictionary. Both the oldest philosophical uses of English words and the most recent additions to the vocabulary of psychology, psycho-physics, sociology, etc., have been given. The definitions of many common words, also, have been prepared with a distinct reference to their possible philosophical or theological applications. The logical and metaphysical, and many psychological definitions have been written by Prof. Peirce. The same

method of treatment has also been applied to ethical terms, and to those peculiar to the various sociological sciences. In political economy special assistance has been received from Prof. Albert S. Bolles, Mr. Austin Abbott, and others. Prof. Bolles has also contributed material relating to financial and commercial matters.

In the department of doctrinal theology considerable difficulty has naturally been experienced in giving definitions of the opinions held by the various denominations which shall be free from partisanship. The aim of the dictionary has been to present all the special doctrines of the different divisions of the Church in such a manner as to convey to the reader the actual intent of those who accept them. To this end the Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott, to whom this branch of the work has been entrusted, has consulted at critical points learned divines of the various churches; though, of course, the ultimate responsibility for the statements made in the dictionary on these and other theological matters rests with him and with the editor-in-chief. Aid has been obtained in this manner from the Right Rev. Thomas S. Preston, the Rev. Dr. William R. Huntington, the Rev. Dr. Daniel Curry, the Rev. Dr. Frederick W. Conrad, and others. Besides the purely theological definitions, others, very numerous and elaborate, have been given of terms designating vestments, ornaments, rites, and ceremonies, of words relating to church architecture, church music, etc., etc. Systems of religion other than the Christian, as Mohammedanism, Confucianism, etc., are treated with considerable detail, as are also the more simple and barbarous forms of religious thought, and the many related topics of anthropology. Church history is given under the names of the various sects, etc. Assistance in matters relating to liturgies, and particularly to the ritual of the Greek Church, has been received from Mr. Leighton Hoskins.

In defining legal terms, the design has been to offer all the information that is needed by the general reader, and also to aid the professional reader by giving, in a concise form, all the important technical words and meanings. Professional terms now in common use have been defined in their general and accepted sense as used to-day in the highest courts and legislative bodies, not excluding, however, the different senses or modes of use prevalent at an earlier day. Particular attention has also been given to the definitions of common words which are not technically used in law, but upon the definition of which as given in the dictionaries matters of practical importance often depend. Statutory definitions, as for example of crimes, are not as a rule given, since they vary greatly in detail in the statutes of the different States, and are full of inconsistencies. Definitions are also given of all established technical phrases which cannot be completely understood from the definitions of their separate words, and of words and phrases from the Latin and from modern foreign languages (especially of Mexican and French-Canadian law) which have become established as parts of our technical speech, or are frequently used without explanation in English books. The definitions have been written by Mr. Austin Abbott.

The definitions of the principal terms of painting, etching, and engraving, and of various other art-processes, were prepared by Mr. Charles C. Perkins some time before his death. They have been supplemented by the work of Mr. Thomas W. Ludlow, who has also had special charge of architecture, sculpture, and Greek and Roman archaeology; and of Mr. Russell Sturgis, who has furnished the material relating to decorative art in general, ceramics, medieval archaeology, heraldry, armor, costumes, furniture, etc., etc. Special aid has also been received from many architects, artists, and others. The musical terms have been defined by Prof. Waldo S. Pratt, who has had the use of a large collection of such definitions made by Mr. W. M. Ferriss. Many definitions of names of coins have been contributed by Mr. Warwick Wroth, F. S. A., of the Department of Coins of the British Museum.

A very full list of nautical terms and definitions has been contributed by Commander Francis M. Green, and of military terms by Captain David A. Lyle.

The inclusion of so extensive and varied a vocabulary, the introduction of special phrases, and the full description of things often found essential to an intelligible definition of their names, would alone have given to this dictionary a distinctly encyclopedic character. It has, however, been deemed desirable to go somewhat further in this direction than these conditions render strictly necessary. Accordingly, not only have many technical matters been treated with unusual fullness, but much practical information of a kind which dictionaries have hitherto excluded has been added. The result is that The Century Dictionary covers to a great extent the field of the ordinary encyclopedia, with this principal difference — that the information given is for the most part distributed under the individual words and phrases with which it is connected, instead of being collected under a few general topics. Proper names, both biographical and geographical, are of course omitted except as they appear in derivative adjectives, as Darwinian from Darwin, or Indian from India. The alphabetical distribution of the encyclopedic matter under a large number of words will, it is believed, be found to be particularly helpful in the search for those details which are generally looked for in works of reference; while the inevitable discontinuity of treatment which such a method entails has been reduced to a minimum by a somewhat extended explanation of central words (as, for example, electricity), and by cross references. Such an encyclopedic method, though unusual in dictionaries, needs no defense in a work which has been constructed throughout from the point of view of practical utility. In the compilation of the historical matter given, assistance has been received from the gentlemen mentioned above whenever their special departments have been concerned, from Prof. J. Franklin Jameson in the history of the United States, from Mr. F. A. Teall, and from others. Special aid in verifying dates and other historical matters has been rendered by Mr. Edmund K. Alden.

The pictorial illustrations have been so selected and executed as to be subordinate to the text, while possessing a considerable degree of independent suggestiveness and artistic value. Cuts of a distinctly explanatory kind have been freely given as valuable aids to the definitions, often of large groups of words,

and have been made available for this use by cross references; many familiar objects, also, and many unfamiliar and rare ones, have been pictured. To secure technical accuracy, the illustrations have, as a rule, been selected by the specialists in charge of the various departments, and have in all cases been examined by them in proofs. The work presented is very largely original, cuts having been obtained by purchase only when no better ones could be made at first hand. The general direction of this artistic work has been entrusted to Mr. W. Lewis Fraser, manager of the Art Department of The Century Co. Special help in procuring necessary material has been given by Mr. Gaston L. Feuardent, by Prof. William R. Ware, by the Smithsonian Institution, by the American Museum of Natural History in New York, and by the Academy of Natural Sciences in Philadelphia.

In the choice of the typographical style the desire has been to provide a page in which the matter should be at once

condensed and legible, and it is believed that this aim has been attained in an unusual degree. In the proof-reading nearly all persons engaged upon the dictionary have assisted, particularly those in charge of technical matters (to nearly all of whom the entire proof has been sent); most efficient help has also been given by special proof-readers, both by those who have worked in the office of The Century Co., and by those connected with The De Vinne Press. Finally, acknowledgment is due to the many friends of the dictionary in this and other lands who have contributed material, often most valuable, for the use of its editors. The list of authorities used, and other acknowledgments and explanations that may be needed, will be given on the completion of the work. It should be stated here, however, that by arrangement with its publishers, considerable- use has also been made of Knight's American Mechanical Dictionary.

William Dwight Whitney. New Haven, May 1st, 1889.

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTE TO PREFACE.

During- the publication of the dictionary but one change has occurred in the staff of specialists mentioned in the preface issued with the first part. While the proofs of “T” were coming from the press, Dr. James K. Thacher, who had labored upon the dictionary from its beginning, died, leaving his work upon the last letters of the alphabet unfinished. The task of completing it was taken up by Dr. Thomas L. Stedman, and has been carried through by him.

The dictionary has also received additional aid from many others not mentioned in the preface. Help has thus been given most notably by Prof. Charles A. Young, in many important definitions (in particular those of the words sun, solar, telescope, and lens) and in continuous criticism of the final proofs; by Prof. Thomas Gray, of Rose Polytechnic Institute, in electrical definitions; by Mr. George E. Curtis, of the Smithsonian Institution, and Prof. Cleveland Abbe, in definitions of meteorological terms; by Mr. Edward S. Burgess, Mr. E. S. Steele of the National Museum, Mr. F. V. Coville of the United States Department of Agriculture, Prof. N. L. Britton of Columbia College, and the late Dr. J. I. Northrop, also of Columbia, in botany; by Mr. Leicester Allen, in definitions of mechanical terms; by Prof. S. W. Williston, of the University of Kansas, in medicine and physiology; by Dr. Theobald Smith, of the United States Department of Agriculture, in veterinary pathology and surgery; by Lieut. Arthur P. Nazro, in naval and nautical definitions; by Capt. Joseph W. Collins, of the United States Fish Commission, in material relating to fishing and the fisheries; by Prof. William H. Brewer, of Yale University, in many definitions, particularly those of the gaits of horses; by Mr. A. D. Risteen, in certain mathematical definitions; by Rev. George T. Packard, in the preliminary arrangement of certain literary material; by Mr. Austin Dobson, in the definitions of the names of various forms of verse; by Prof. Douglas Sladen, in the collection of Australian provincialisms and colloquialisms; and in various special matters by Dr. Edward Eggleston, Mr. George Kennan, Mr. George W. Cable, Mr. G. W. Pettes, and many others.

The staff of editorial assistants has been enlarged by the addition of Miss Katharine G. Brewster, and of Rev. George M‘Arthur, to whom special recognition is due for his efficient revision of the final proofs.

October 1st, 1891

THE CENTURY CYCLOPEDIA OE NAMES

EDITED BY BENJAMIN E. SMITH. A. M.

1894

PREFACE.

This Cyclopedia of Names is an outgrowth of *The Century Dictionary*. It was part of the plan of that work to include in its final volume a somewhat fuller appendix of names of persons and places than had before been given in general dictionaries; but as the size of the book increased, it became obvious that this could not be done in the available space, and it was decided to place the appendix in a separate volume. The result, with many modifications of the original scheme, is the present work. It is entirely independent in subject and use, yet serves as a supplement to the dictionary by extending the name-list into regions which the dictionary could not occupy, and by enlarging its encyclopedic field. In character it is primarily a dictionary of proper names, giving their orthography and pronunciation and such explanation of them as is necessary for their identification; and, secondarily, a condensed encyclopedia in its somewhat fuller treatment of several thousands of the more important articles.

The range of names to be included was practically unrestricted, since the object sought was not the presentation of any special class, as in a gazetteer or biographical dictionary, but a general account of all the names excluded, by their nature, from the larger work, so far as this was possible within the prescribed limits. The entries thus comprise not only names in biography and geography, but also names of races and tribes, mythological and legendary persons and places, characters and objects in fiction, stars and constellations, notable buildings and archaeological monuments, works of art, institutions (academies, universities, societies, legislative bodies, orders, clubs, etc.), historical events (wars, battles, treaties, conventions, etc.), sects, parties, noted streets and squares, books, plays, operas, and even celebrated gems, vessels (war-ships, yachts, etc.), and horses. Pseudonyms, also, which have literary importance are included. The only condition of insertion has been that the name should be one about which information would be likely to be sought.

All these various groups could not, of course, be presented with equal fullness. The space given to persons and places is relatively much greater than that devoted to any other class, and the others follow in what appeared to be the order of their usefulness to the general reader, whose needs have everywhere been considered in the selection of the names to be defined. Thus, both ancient geography and modern are represented, and the information given in the brief space allowed to the separate articles is historical rather than : statistical. The list of geographical names, also, includes, besides towns which are notable from their size, smaller places and localities which are important historically, or as visited by tourists, or for other reasons; the various physical and political divisions of the earth; rivers, lakes, seas, etc.; natural curiosities; and various imaginary places of legend and fiction. The list of personal names, for the same reason, is selected from all times,

and not only from actual biography, but also from mythology, legend, and fiction (the last chiefly English). In the matter of dates the usual difficulties, due to different styles of reckoning and to the actual differences (which are very numerous) among the best authorities, have been met and, it is hoped, to a considerable degree overcome. In English biography the dates given in the "Dictionary of National Biography" have, as a rule, been adopted so far as its volumes were available (A to N); and full acknowledgment is here given of the aid received in this and in other ways from that great work. In the brief bibliographies, with few exceptions, only the most important works are given, and these often, for economy of space, with abbreviated titles.

The orthography has, in general, been determined by the established usage in the language from which the name is taken. The correct and, as a rule, the only current spelling of a place-name is the local one, and, within certain limits, of a personal name that which its bearer gives it. There are, however, large groups to which these considerations do not apply. English usage, in many cases of foreign names which were introduced before the present period of greater exactness, has established forms which differ more or less from the present or original native form. Familiar instances of this, in place-names, are Munich for the German Munchen, Flushing for the Dutch Vlissingen, Hanover for the German Hannover, and in personal names Horace, Livy, Pliny, Augustine, for the Latin Horatius, Livius, Plinius, Augustinus, and the commonly accepted Latinized forms of Greek names, as Hercules for Heracles, Plato for Platon, etc. In these cases, the desire has been to return to the native form when its difference from the Anglicized spelling is comparatively slight (as in Hannover}; but in other cases, the conventional English spelling has, as a rule, been accepted. In the case of Greek names, in particular, both geographical and personal, it has seemed best to retain the familiar forms which have come to us through the Latin, and to transliterate other Greek names, not recorded in classical Latin, according to the same system. No transliteration of the Greek can be acceptable which is not complete and consistent: such consistency, however, would produce many forms which are not only without support in English usage, but are also open to the charge of pedantry. There are also many names in regard to which usage differs (there being in fact, as a rule, no proper local usage), or where accepted use may properly be corrected in accordance with a general rule: as, for example, Hudson Bay for Hudson's Bay. Here choice has been made of the simpler or the corrected spelling. Lastly, there is the large group of names taken from languages which do not employ the Roman alphabet, or are without any, and whose sounds have to be represented by some method of transliteration. Here established and familiar transliterations have, as a rule, been adopted; and in other cases, the simplest available forms, according to the system, for the languages concerned, used in The Century Dictionary. So far as was possible the use of "accented" letters in transliteration has been avoided, the employment of such marks, in the absence of a generally accepted scientific system, appearing to be distinctly undesirable, especially from a practical point of view.

In the pronunciation the system of notation employed by Professor Whitney in The Century Dictionary has, with slight modifications, been adopted. The marking of the sounds of foreign names might in some cases have been simplified by the use of a notation based upon a different principle; but, since this work was designed to be a companion to the dictionary, it was desirable to avoid, especially in this particular, difference of method. Moreover, the "English" notation is that to which most are accustomed, and which best enables the English consulter of a dictionary to reproduce with a fair degree of accuracy the sounds indicated. In any case, only by the ear can one know the exact sounds of a foreign speech, and only the trained tongue can utter them with precision. This is particularly true of personal and place names, which often have a special character that can not exactly be inferred from the general rules or usages of the languages concerned. The values of the signs used are given in the key: it is necessary only to remark that the natural tendency of an English-speaker to shorten or slur the long vowels of many foreign names has led to the use of the long-vowel signs, to insure the right vowel quality, even in cases where the actual sound is shorter than that indicated by the notation.

No attempt has been made systematically to etymologize all the names in the list: but etymological notes have been inserted under many of the historical names of prime interest, especially those of ancient English origin, and in many other cases where they seemed to be useful. These have been contributed by Dr. Charles P. G. Scott, with additions by some of the other specialists in their several departments — Sanskrit, Semitic, American Indian, etc. Dr. Scott has also aided in the work on the pronunciation, and has criticized the proofs.

The geographical articles have been prepared by Professor Edmund K. Alden, whose work has been supplemented in Mexican and (Central and South American geography by Mr. Herbert H. Smith, in African geography by Mr. Heli Chatelain, and in ancient Oriental geography by Dr. Cyrus Adler. Professor W. R. Martin has contributed the articles on Indian and Persian biography, mythology, and literature; Colonel Garrick Mallery, those on North American Indian tribes; Professor Charles A. Young, those on the stars; Professor William H. Carpenter, those on Teutonic mythology, ethnology, and legend; and Miss Katharine B. Wood, those on English literature and characters in fiction. Professor Carpenter has also written biographical articles on the best-known names in German and Scandinavian literature. The accounts of works of art, noted buildings (generally under place-names), and the articles on classical archaeology were written by the late Mr. Thomas W. Ludlow. Biographical notices of the more important French writers have been contributed by Dr. B. D. Woodward. Dr. Adler has also written numerous articles on Semitic history and antiquities; Mr. H. H. Smith has had charge of the Mexican and South American biography and ethnology; and Mr. Chatelain has written on African ethnology, and has read the proofs especially for the correction of the pronunciation. Many valuable notes on the ethnology and geography of the southwestern States and northern Mexico were received from Mr. Adolphe Bandolier. General assistance in the biographical and historical work has been given by Dr. M. A. Mikkelsen, and valuable aid in the criticism of manuscript

and proofs by Rev. George M‘Arthur. Whatever degree of typographical accuracy and consistency has been attained is largely due to the proof-readers of The De Vinne Press.

BENJAMIN E. SMITH.

September 1st, 1894.

NOTE TO THE REVISED EDITION.

Advantage has been taken of the opportunity offered in this second edition of the Cyclopedia of Names to revise with care all its more important details, including pronunciation, dates, historical and geographical statements, etc., and to bring its statistical material down to date. Assistance in this labor has been received from most of the contributors mentioned in the preface to the first edition, and from Mr. Louis Heilprin, Professor Angelo Heilprin of the Academy of Natural Sciences at Philadelphia, Dr. Samuel A. Binion, Mr. F. W. Hodge of the Bureau of American Ethnology, and many others. In its plan and the selection of its material this edition is practically identical with the first, no good reason having been found for modifying either in any essential particular: room has, however, been made for the addition of a number of contemporary names, the peculiar utility of this part of the work having been amply demonstrated.

BENJAMIN E. SMITH.

October 1st, 1895.

From Book 10 1903

PUBLISHERS' NOTE ON THE COMPLETED WORK

With the publication of the Atlas which is incorporated in the present edition The Century Dictionary and Cyclopedia was brought to completion. As the Cyclopedia of Names grew out of the Dictionary and supplemented it on its encyclopedic side, so the Atlas grew out of the Cyclopedia, and serves as an extension of its geographical material. Each of these works deals with a different part of the great field of words, — common words and names, — while the three, in their unity, constitute a work of reference which practically covers the whole of that field. The total number of words and names defined or otherwise described in the completed work is about 450,000.

The special features of each of these several parts of the book are described in the Prefaces which will be found in the first, ninth, and tenth volumes. It need only be said that the definitions of the common words of the language are for the most part stated encyclopedically, with a vast amount of technical, historical, and practical information in addition to an unrivaled wealth of purely philological material; that the same encyclopedic method is applied to proper names — names of persons, places, characters in fiction, books — in short, of everything to which a name is given; and that in the Atlas geographical names, and much besides, are exhibited with a completeness and serviceableness seldom equaled. Of The Century Dictionary and Cyclopedia as a whole, therefore, it may be said that it is in its own field the most complete presentation of human knowledge — scientific, historical, and practical — that exists.

Moreover, the method of distributing this encyclopedic material under a large number of headings, which has been followed throughout, makes each item of this great store of information far more accessible than in works in which a different system is adopted. The first edition of The Century Dictionary was completed in 1891, that of The Century Cyclopedia of Names in 1894, and that of the Atlas in 1897. During the years that have elapsed since those dates each of these works has been subjected to repeated careful revisions, in order to include the latest information, and the results of this scrutiny are comprised in this edition.

PREFACE.

IN the plan of this Atlas the unequal division of space between the two hemispheres, which often is a marked characteristic of works of its kind, has been avoided. The United States, with Canada, Mexico, the other portions of the two American continents, and the West Indies, have been exhibited with great detail; and a closely corresponding degree of completeness will be found in the maps of the more important sections of Europe, Asia, and Africa. The practical needs of the user, as regards all parts of the earth's surface, have thus carefully been considered; and by devoting a relatively large share of space to those sections, both of the New World and the Old, about which information is most likely to be desired, an exceptionally large amount of serviceable geographical information has been brought within a volume of reasonable bulk. The double-page maps devoted to all parts of the globe number 120, and the coiner or inset maps about 145; to these are to be added the pages of historical maps, which raise the total number in the Atlas to about 305.

All the maps have been made especially for this Atlas, and have been based upon the latest and best official information, with a comparison of the results of recent explorations. Those of the United States are founded upon maps issued by the United States government, and also upon many others published by State and local authorities; those of England, on the map of the Ordnance Survey; and those of all other countries upon similar authoritative materials. The railroads, which are printed in red to increase the legibility and attractiveness of the maps, are shown in accordance with the most recent official information; the figures for depth of water in seas, bays, and harbors have been taken from the British Admiralty charts and those of the United States Hydrographic Office; the heights of mountains and the elevations of lakes are those given by the latest surveys; and the various political divisions are exhibited in accordance with the most recent adjustments.

In portraying the mountain systems of the United States a feature has been introduced which is a novelty in general atlases, namely, lines of equal elevation above the sea (contour-lines), which have been printed in olive or brown. These have been taken from the published results of the Government Surveys, and are given for elevations of 100, 500, 1,000, 2,000 feet, etc. This method has been extended to the maps of Mexico also, by means of determinations furnished by Mr. H. M. Wilson of the Geological Survey.

The selection of names of places has been determined, in general, by their population; the intention has been, however, to include, as far as possible, all places, however small, which are of considerable interest from their historical significance, or to the tourist. In the spelling of these names the authority followed (with a few exceptions) for the United States has been the United States Postal Guide; and in other countries in which characters identical, or nearly identical, with those of the English alphabet are used, the local spelling has been adopted, except for certain names for which well-established Anglicized forms exist. In such cases the local or native spelling or name is placed under the

English form. Wherever, as in maps of Africa and the East, it is necessary to give to entirely foreign names an English dress, the use of accented letters and of extreme and unusual methods of spelling has been avoided, and those forms (among the many existing and permissible) have been chosen which seemed likely to be the simplest to an English eye. Where several familiar spellings of important foreign names exist, these spellings (particularly those recorded in "The Century Cyclopedia of Names") are entered in the index. These place-names are, as a rule, printed in type graded in size according to the population; but the most detailed information on this point will be found in the population-figures which are given in the index for all places of considerable size. The number of names of all kinds given in the Atlas, and recorded in the index, is about 170,000, a total considerably larger than that found in most atlases heretofore published.

Besides the general geographical and political matter, a number of details have been added to this Atlas which are not usually included, and which give it exceptional completeness as a work of reference. Among them are the main routes of discovery and exploration in North America (Map No. 4), the West Indies (Voyages of Columbus: Map No. 67), South America (Map No. 69), Africa (Map No. 109), Australia (Map No. 115), and the North Polar Regions (Map No. 3, which shows all important routes down to and including those of Peary, Jackson, and Nansen); the marking (with the addition of dates) of a large number of sites of important battles, ancient and modern, on land and sea; submarine cables and important steamship routes; standard time (Maps No. 5 and No. 73), and the "date-line" (Map No. 1); important highways and caravan routes in countries where there are few railroads or none; lines of equal depth of water corresponding to the "contour-lines" on land; important lights and lighthouses; a special travel-map of Central Europe; etc.

A number of historical maps also have been included, in which are given many of the more important names of ancient geography, as well as certain of the main points in modern historical geography. They are about equally divided between ancient and modern history, and comprise 40 maps, including plans of the ancient cities of Jerusalem, Rome, and Athens.

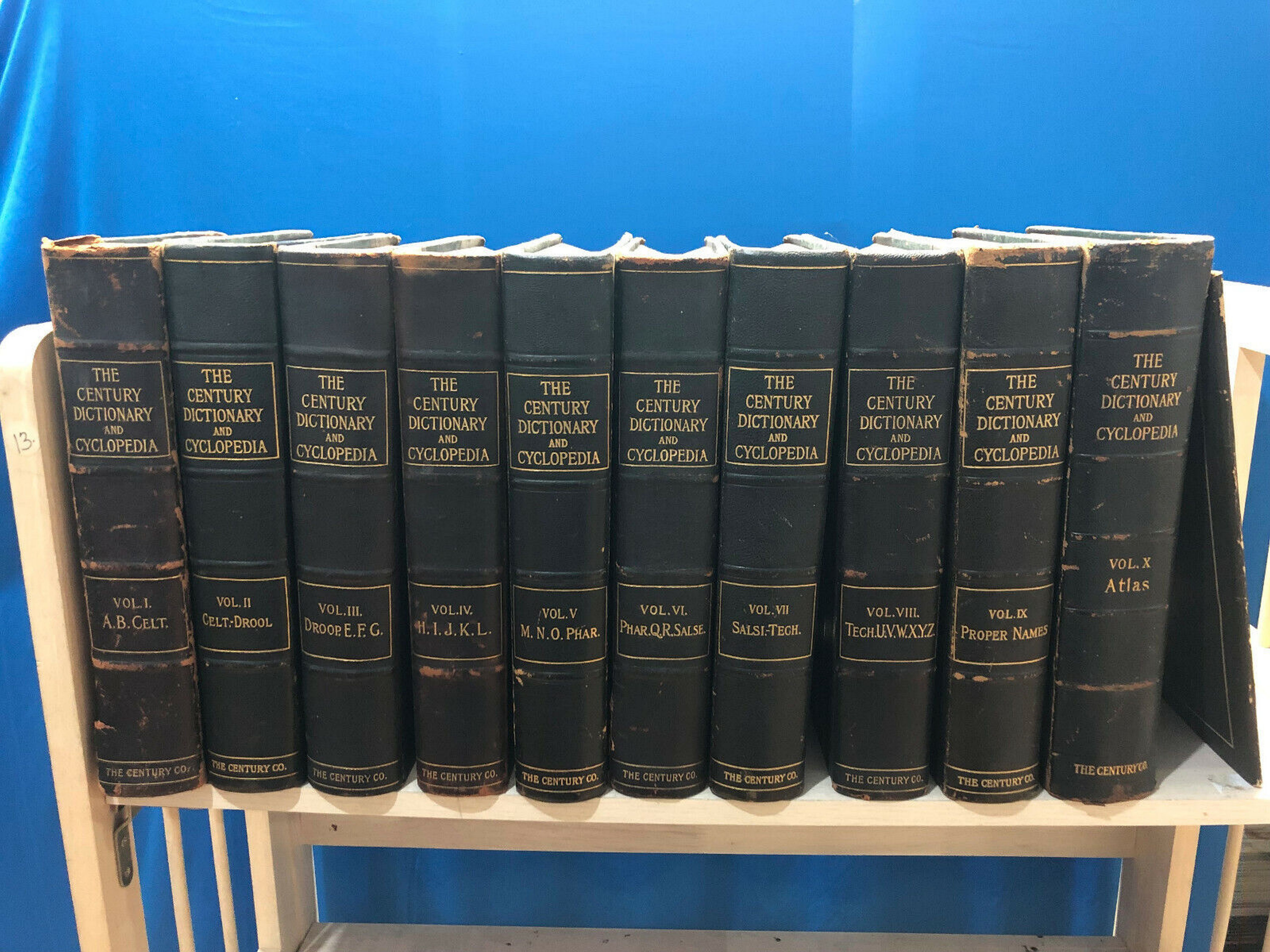
In the choice of types, the arrangement of the names, and the coloring of the maps, the greatest legibility possible has first of all been sought, while variety and attractiveness to the eye have not been neglected.

Finally, not the least important characteristic of the book is its convenient size, since it is almost alone among the atlases which contain approximately the same amount of information, in being as easily handled and consulted as a volume of a cyclopedia.

NOTE TO THE EDITION OF 1901.

In 1899 the maps of the Atlas were carefully revised and brought down to date, and several were added which show in greater detail the field of operations of the Spanish-American war and the recent additions to the territory of the United States. The latter include a map, on a large scale, of the Hawaiian Islands and the Philippine Islands (118), with inset maps of Honolulu and vicinity and Manila Bay, a map of Porto Rico and the Lesser Antilles (68|), and inset maps of Havana and vicinity and Santiago de Cuba (68), and of the Ladrone Islands and the island of Guam (117). Maps of the region between Liverpool and Manchester (76) and of Chickamauga National Park (38) were also inserted. There was also added a new and very detailed map (107½) of Eastern China, which covers the whole region affected by the recent "Eastern Crisis."

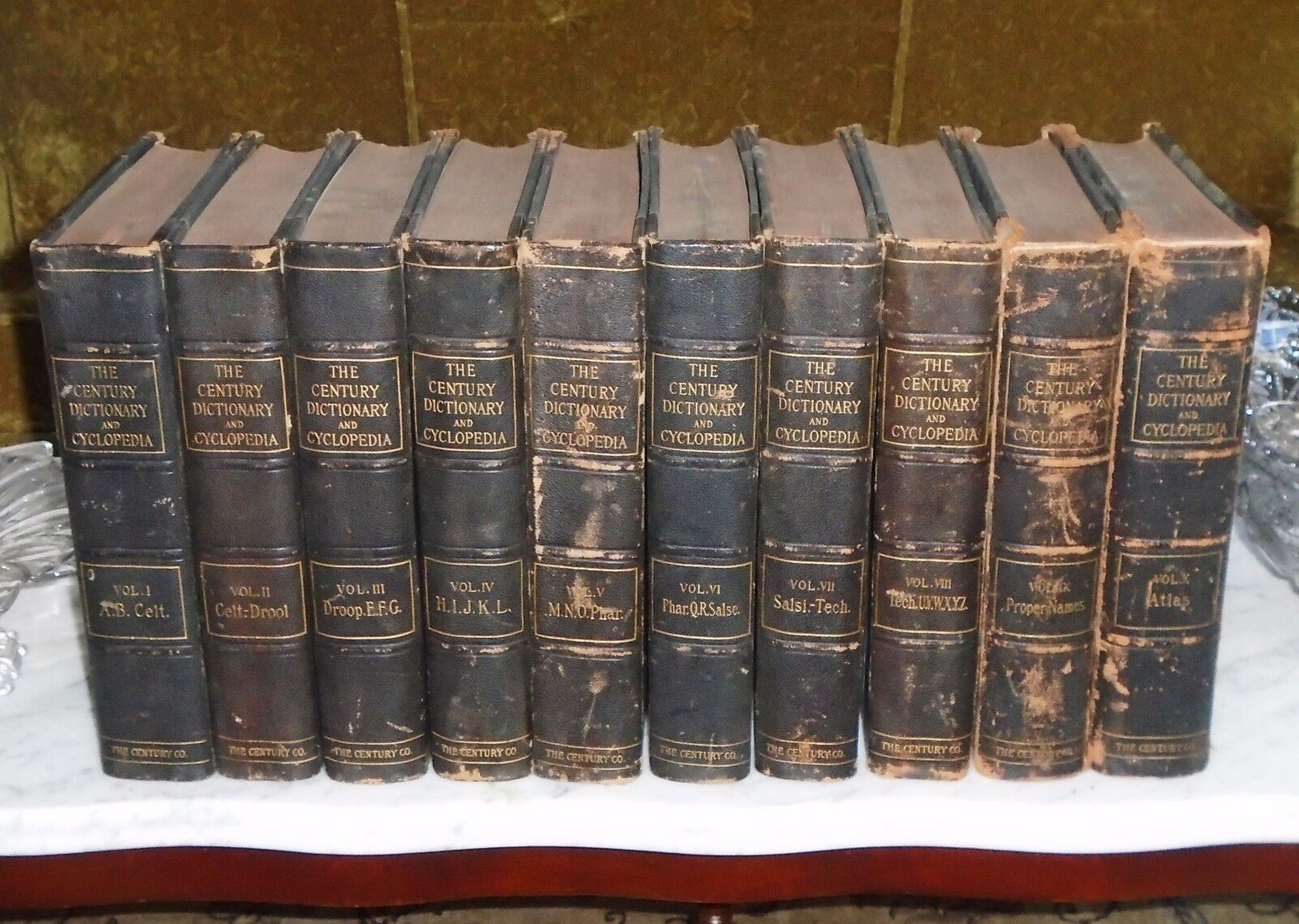
In the present edition have been incorporated the results of the recent census of the United States. The maps of the various States and Territories have again been revised and brought down to date; all the recently incorporated places not included in the previous editions of the Atlas have been added; and the Index has been thoroughly revised in accordance with the data furnished by the census reports.

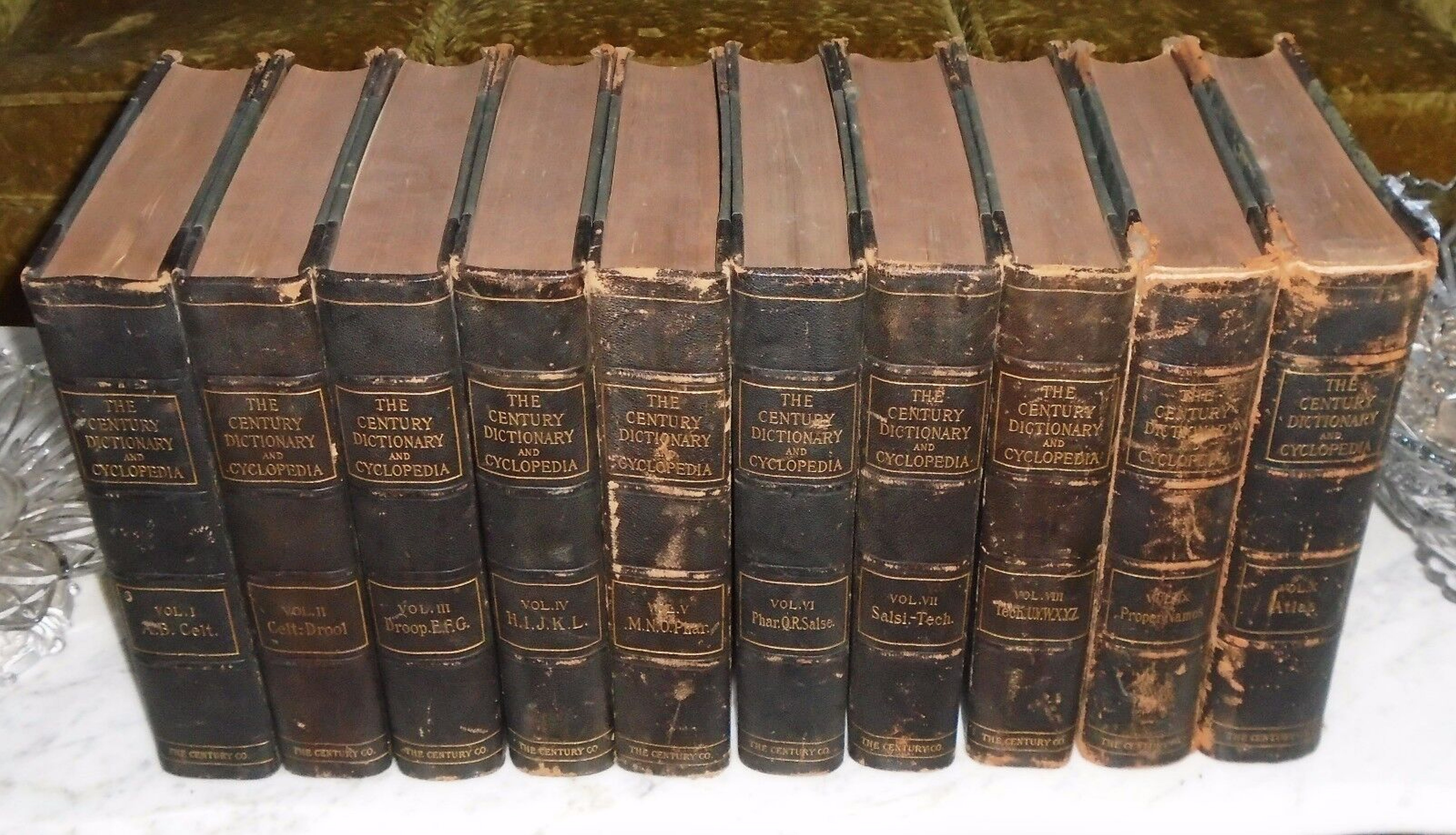

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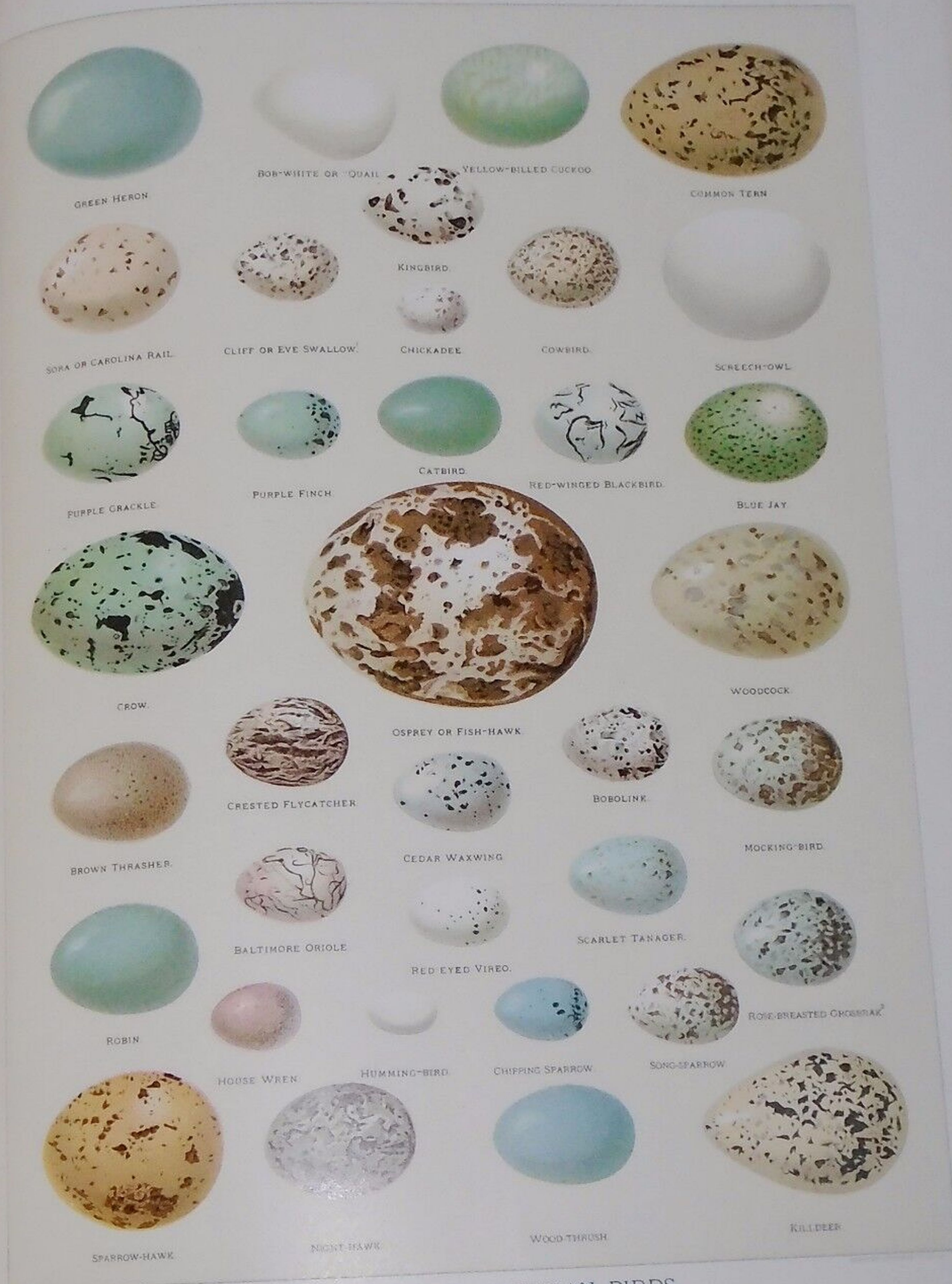

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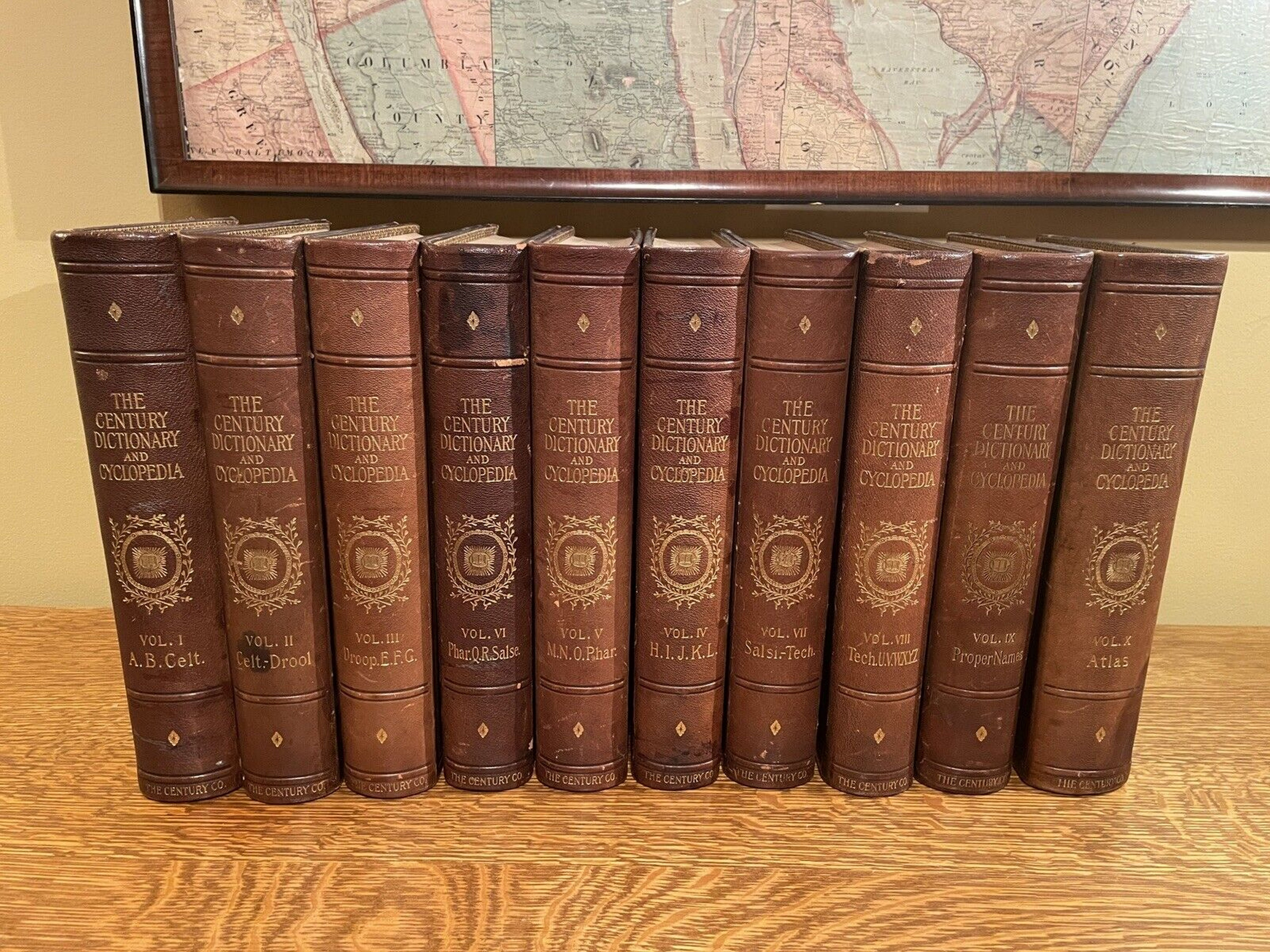

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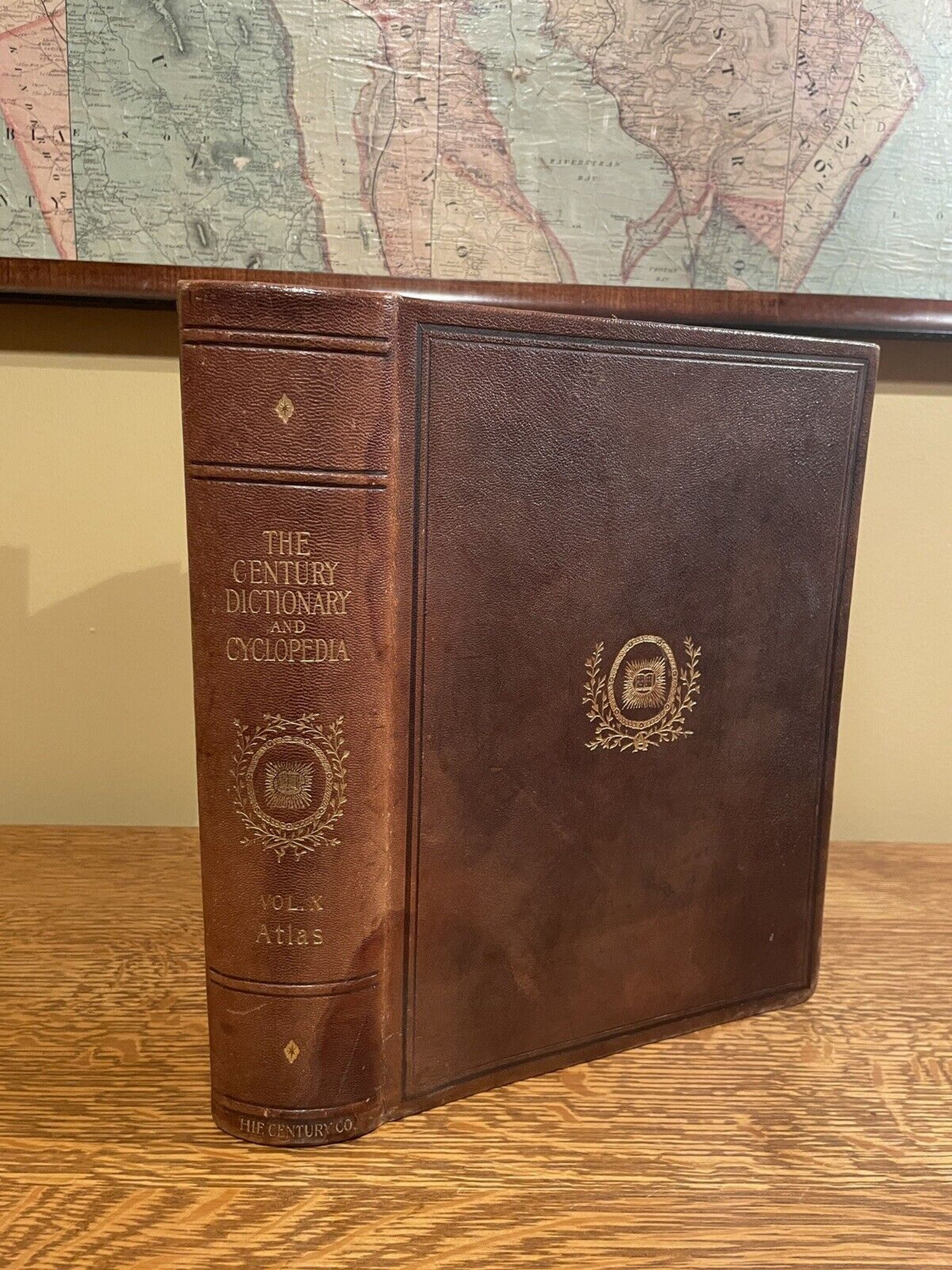


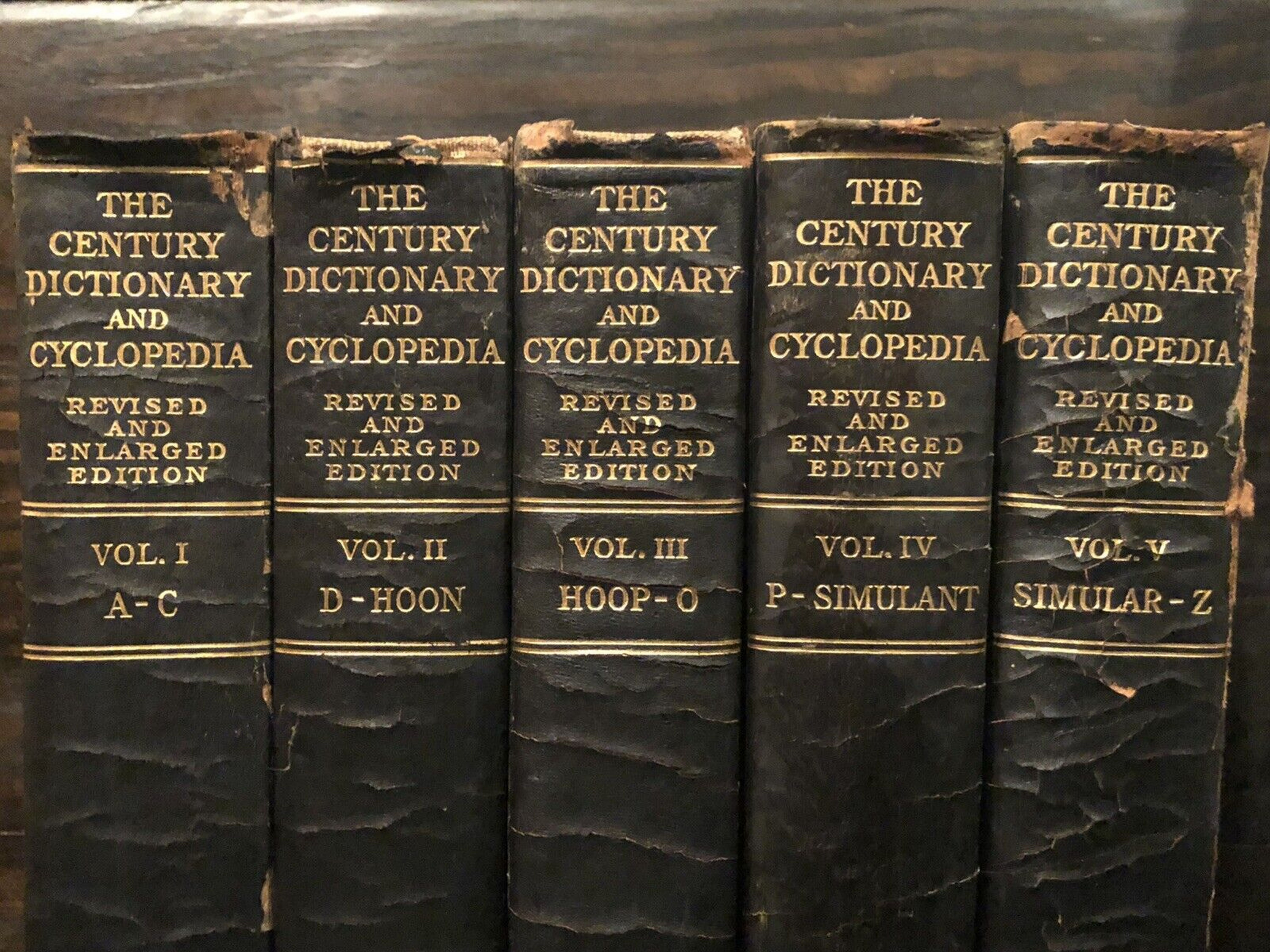
EGGS OF NORTH AMERICAN BIRDS.

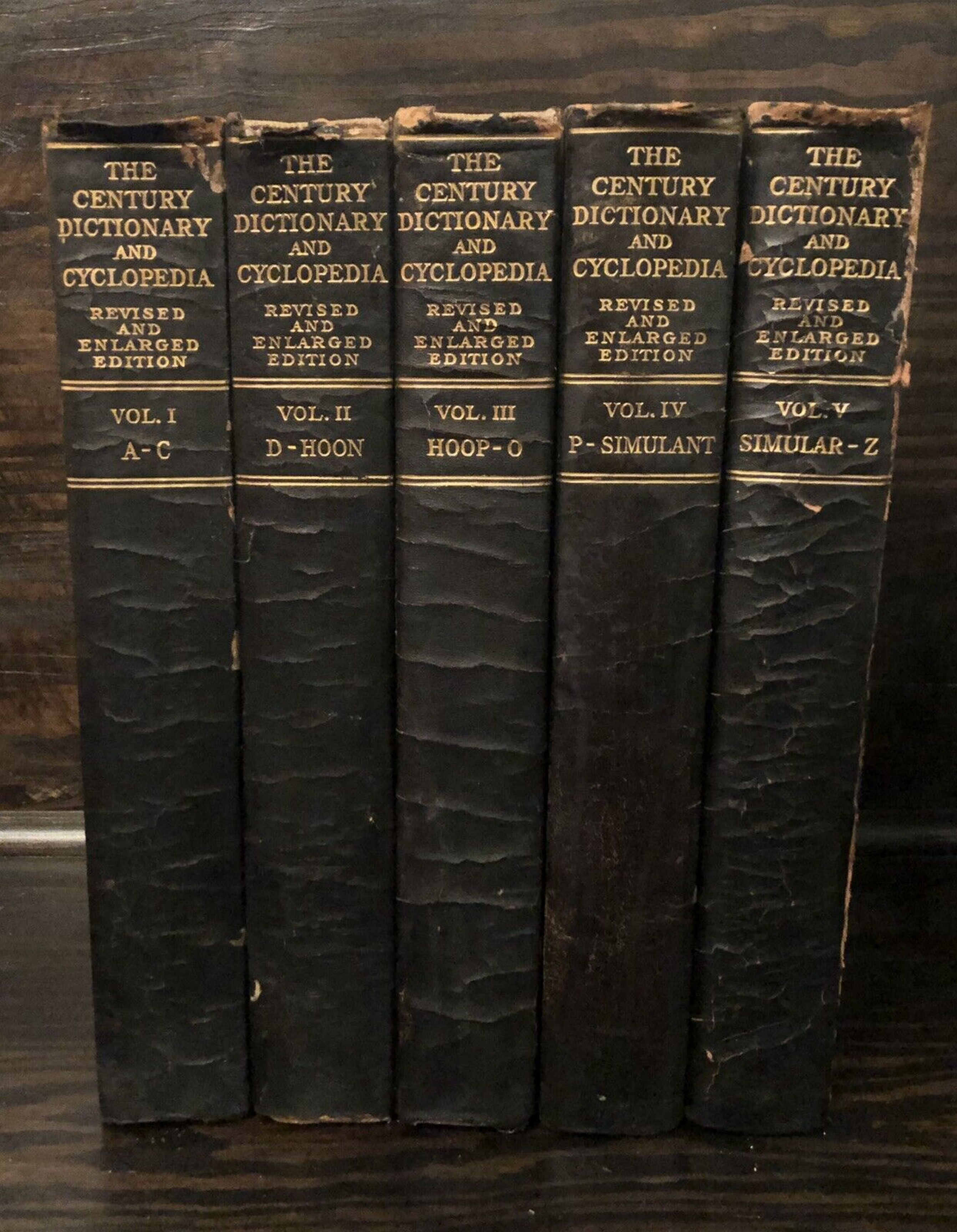
NATURAL SIZES.

ERRATA:
1 READ: CLIFF OR EAVES SWALLOW.
2 READ: GROSBEAK.


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butterfly-orchis (but'ėr-flī-ôr"kis), *n.* A British orchid, *Platanthera bifolia*, growing in woods and open heaths. The *great butterfly-orchis* is *P. chlorantha*.

butterfly-plant (but'ėr-flī-plant), *n.* 1. A West Indian orchideous plant, *Oncidium Papilio*. See *Oncidium*.—2. A species of the East Indian *Phalænopsis*.

butterfly-ray (but'ėr-flī-rā), *n.* A selachian of the family *Trygonidæ*, *Pteroplatea maclura*. It is a kind of sting-ray with very broad pectorals.

butterfly-shaped (but'ėr-flī-shāpt), *a.* In *bot.*, shaped like a butterfly; papilionaceous.

butterfly-shell (but'ėr-flī-shel), *n.* A shell of the genus *Voluta*.

butterfly-valve (but'ėr-flī-valv), *n.* A kind of double clack-valve used in pumps. It consists essentially of two semicircular clappers, clacks, or wings hinged to a cross-rib cast in the pump-bucket, and is named from its resemblance to the wings of a butterfly when open, as represented in section in the annexed cut. It is employed in the lift-buckets of large water-pumps, and for the air-pump bucket of condensing steam-engines. Also called *butterfly-cock*. See *clack-valve*.



Butterfly-valve.

butterfly-weed (but'ėr-flī-wēd), *n.* 1. A name of the North American plant *Asclepias tuberosa*; the pleurisy-root. It has a considerable reputation as an article of the materia medica. It is an expectorant, a mild cathartic, and a diaphoretic, and is employed in incipient pulmonary affections, rheumatism, and dysentery.

2. The butterfly-pea, *Clitoria Mariana*.

butterin, butterine (but'ėr-in), *n.* [‹ *butter*[1] + *-in*[2], *-ine*[2].] An artificial butter made by churning oleomargarin, a product of animal fat, with milk and water, or by churning milk with some sweet butter and the yolks of eggs, the whole of the contents of the churn by the latter method being converted into butterin.

butterist, *n.* See *buttress*, 3.

butter-knife (but'ėr-nīf), *n.* A blunt and generally ornamented knife used for cutting butter at table.

butterman (but'ėr-man), *n.*; pl. *buttermen* (-men). A man who sells butter.

buttermilk (but'ėr-milk), *n.* [= D. *botermelk* = MHG. *butermilch*, G. *buttermilch*.] The liquid that remains after the butter is separated from milk. It has a pleasant acidulous taste. Also called *churn-milk*.

I . . . received a small jug of thick buttermilk, not remarkably clean, but very refreshing.
B. Taylor, Lands of the Saracen, p. 54.

butter-mold (but'ėr-mōld), *n.* A mold in which pats of butter are shaped and stamped.

buttermunk (but'ėr-mungk), *n.* [A variant of *butterbump*.] A local New England name of the night-heron, *Nyctiardea grisea nævia*.

butternut (but'ėr-nut), *n.* 1. The fruit of *Juglans cinerea*, an American tree, so called from the oil it contains; also, the tree itself. The tree bears a resemblance in its general appearance to the black walnut (*J. nigra*), but the fruit is long, pointed, and viscous, the nut furrowed and sharply jagged, and the wood soft but close-grained and light-colored, turning yellow after exposure. The wood takes a fine polish, and is largely used in interior finish and in cabinet-work. The inner bark furnishes a brown dye, and is used as a mild cathartic. Also called *white walnut*.

2. The nut of *Caryocar nuciferum*, a lofty timber-tree of Guiana belonging to the family *Caryocaraceæ*. The nuts have a pleasant taste, and are exported to some extent. They are also known as *souari* or *suwarrow nuts*.

3. A name applied during the civil war in the United States to Confederate soldiers, in allusion to the coarse brown homespun cloth, dyed with butternut, often worn by them.

butter-pat (but'ėr-pat), *n.* A small piece of butter formed into a generally ornamental shape for the table.

butter-pot (but'ėr-pot), *n.* In the seventeenth century, a cylindrical vessel of coarse pottery glazed with pulverized lead ore dusted upon the ware before it was fired. *Marryat.*

* **butter-print** (but'ėr-print), *n.* A mold for stamping butter into blocks, prints, or pats. Also called *butter-stamp*.

butter-scotch (but'ėr-skoch), *n.* A kind of oleaginous taffy.

butter-shag (but'ėr-shag), *n.* A slice of bread and butter. [Local, Eng. (Cumberland).]

butter-stamp (but'ėr-stamp), *n.* Same as *butter-print*.

butter-tongs (but'ėr-tôngz), *n. pl.* A kind of tongs with flat blades for slicing and lifting butter.

butter-tooth (but'ėr-tōth), *n.* [‹ *butter*[1] + *tooth*, perhaps with some vague allusion to *milk-tooth*.] A broad front tooth.

I'd had an eye
Popt out ere this time, or my two butter-teeth
Thrust down my throat.
Middleton, Massinger, and Rowley, Old Law, iii. 2.

* **butter-tree** (but'ėr-trē), *n.* *Butyrospermum Parkii*, found in Africa, which yields a substance like butter; the shea-tree. See *shea*. The name is also given to various other trees from the seeds of which solid oils are obtained. See *butter*[1].

butter-trier (but'ėr-trī"ėr), *n.* A long hollow hand-tool used in sampling butter.

butter-tub (but'ėr-tub), *n.* A tub used for containing butter in quantity.

butterweed (but'ėr-wēd), *n.* A common name of the horseweed, *Leptilon Canadense*, and of *Senecio lobatus* of the northern U. S.

butter-weight† (but'ėr-wāt), *n.* More than full weight; a larger or more liberal allowance than is usual or is stipulated for: in allusion to a custom, now obsolete, of allowing and exacting 17 or 18 ounces, or even more, to the pound of butter. In Scotland either tron weight or a still heavier pound was used for butter.

They teach you how to split a hair,
Give —— and Jove an equal share;
Yet why should we be lac'd so strait?
I'll give my M—— butter-weight.
Swift, Rhapsody on Poetry.

butterwife (but'ėr-wīf), *n.* A butterwoman. *Johnson.*

butterwoman (but'ėr-wům"an), *n.*; pl. *butterwomen* (-wim"en). A woman who sells butter.

I see grave learned men rail and scold like butter-women.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 615.

* **butter-worker** (but'ėr-wėr"kėr), *n.* An apparatus or tool for freeing butter from buttermilk.

butterwort (but'ėr-wėrt), *n.* [‹ *butter*[1] + *wort*[1].] A name common to the species of *Pinguicula*. The butterworts grow on wet ground, are apparently stemless, and have showy spurred flowers. The name is due to the greasy-looking viscid surface of the leaves, which are covered with soft, pellucid glandular hairs, secreting a glutinous liquor that catches small insects. The edges of the leaf roll over on the insect and retain it, and the insects thus caught are supposed to serve as food for the plant. In the north of Sweden the leaves are employed to curdle milk.



Butterwort (*Pinguicula vulgaris*).
(From Le Maout and Decaisne's "Traité général de Botanique.")

buttery[1] (but'ėr-i), *a.* [‹ *butter*[1] + *-y*[1].] 1. Having the qualities (especially the consistence) or appearance of butter.

Sinking her voice into a deeper key, she drove the following lines, slowly and surely, through and through his poor, unresisting, buttery heart.
C. Reade, Art.

2. Apt to let fall anything one ought to hold, as a ball in the game of cricket; butter-fingered.

buttery[2] (but'ėr-i), *n.*; pl. *butteries* (-iz). [‹ ME. *botery*, *botry*, a buttery, a corruption (due to association with *botere*, *butter*, and to the fact that, besides liquors, butter and other provisions were kept in the same place) of *botelerye* (mod. E. restored *buttlery*), ‹ OF. *bouteillerie*, a place to keep bottles or liquors (ML. *buticularia*, the office of a wine-taster), ‹ *bouteille*, *boutille*, a bottle: see *butler* and *bottle*[2].] 1. An apartment in a house in which wines, liquors, and provisions are kept; a pantry.

Take them to the buttery,
And give them friendly welcome.
Shak., T. of the S., Ind., i.

Make him drink, wench;
And if there be any cold meat in the buttery,
Give him some broken bread and that, and rid him.
Beau. and Fl., Captain, i. 3.

2. In colleges, formerly, a room where liquors, fruits, and refreshments were kept for sale to the students.

In English universities the buttery was in former days the scene of the infliction of corporal punishment.
B. H. Hall, College Words.

buttery-bar (but'ėr-i-bär), *n.* A ledge on the top of a buttery-hatch on which to rest tankards.

Bring your hand to the buttery-bar and let it drink.
Shak., T. N., i. 3.

buttery-book (but'ėr-i-bůk), *n.* An account-book kept at the buttery of a college.

This person was an assistant to the butler to put on (that is, enter) bottles in the buttery book.
Wood, Fasti Oxon., ii.

If no rude mice with envious rage
The buttery-books devour. *The Student*, I. 345.

buttery-hatch (but'ėr-i-hach), *n.* A … half-door giving entrance to a buttery …

I know you were one could keep
The buttery-hatch still locked, and save the …
B. Jonson, …

butt-hinge (but'hinj), *n.* Same as butt …

butthorn (but'thôrn), *n.* [Uncertain; ‹ *butt*[2] (or else *butt*[4]) + *thorn*, …] … the spiny surface of the starfish.] A … starfish, *Astropecten aurantiacus*. …

butt-howel (but'hou"el), *n.* A kind of … or adz used by coopers.

butting (but'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *butt*, … *abut*.] An abutting or abuttal.

Without buttings or boundings on any side.
Bp. Beveridge, …

butting-joint (but'ing-joint), *n.* A joint … by two pieces of timber or metal … wise so that they come exactly against … other with a true joint; an abutting … In ironwork the parts are welded, and the … in contradistinction to *lap-joint*. Also called …

butting-machine (but'ing-ma-shēn"), *n.* A machine for dressing and finishing the … boards or small timbers by means of … attached to a revolving disk.

butting-ring (but'ing-ring), *n.* A collar on the axle of a wheel, inside the wheel, which prevents from moving fartherinward along …

butting-saw (but'ing-sâ), *n.* A cross-cut saw used to prepare logs for the saw-mill by cutting off the rough ends.

butt-joint (but'joint), *n.* Same as *butting-joint*.

buttle[1] (but'l), *n.* A Scotch form of *bottle*.

buttle[2] (but'l), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *buttled*, ppr. *buttling*. [‹ *butler*, as *butch* ‹ *butcher*, … *burglar*, *peddle* ‹ *peddler*, etc.] To act as butler. [Prov. Eng.]

butt-leather (but'leTH"ėr), *n.* The thickest leather, used chiefly for the soles of boots and shoes.

buttock (but'ok), *n.* [‹ ME. *buttok*, … AS. *buttuc*, an end, a piece of land.] 1. Either of the two protuberances which form the rump in men and animals; in the plural, the rump; the gluteal region of the body, more protuberant in man than in any other animal; the bottom.

Like a barber's chair, that fits all buttocks.
Shak., All's Well, ii. 2.

2. The upper aftermost portion of the … continuation of the contour of a ship's … *Thearle*, Naval Arch.—3. In *coal-mining*, … portion of a face of coal ready to be next … down. [Eng.]—4. A piece of armor for the rump of a horse. See *croupière*. Buttock-mail, a ludicrous term for the fine formerly paid, in a … fornication, to an ecclesiastical court. *Scott*, …

buttocker (but'ok-ėr), *n.* [‹ *buttock*, 3, + *-er*[1].] In *mining*, one who works at the buttock and breaks out the coal ready for the fillers. [Eng.]

buttock-line (but'ok-līn), *n.* In *ship-building*, the projection upon the sheer plan of the intersection of a plane parallel to it with the after-body of the vessel.

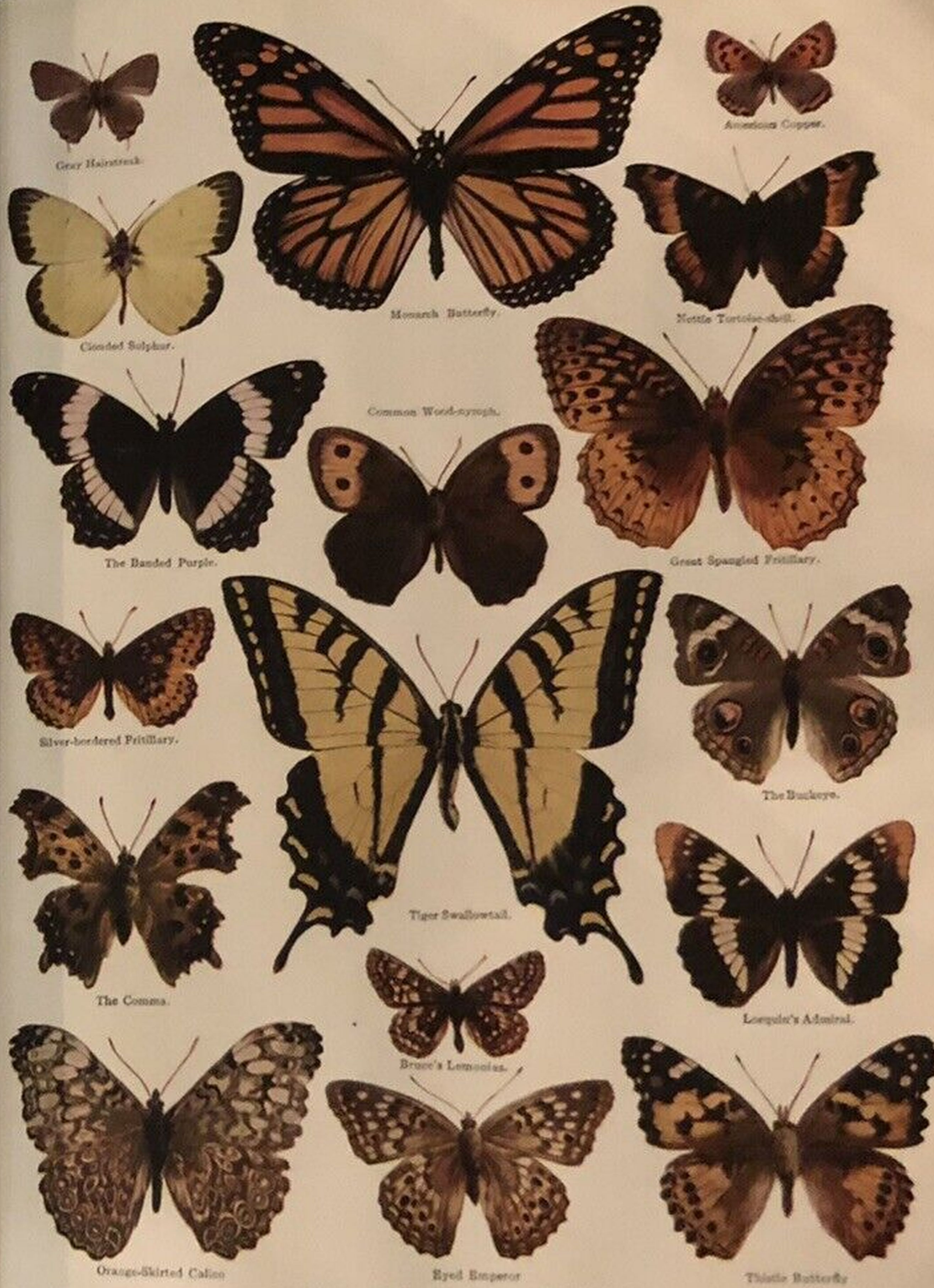
The lines obtained by the intersections of the planes parallel to the sheer plane are known as bow lines … in the fore body, and buttock lines when in the after body.
Thearle, Naval Architecture, …

* **button** (but'n), *n.* [Early mod. E. also … ‹ ME. *boton*, *botoun*, *bothon*, *bothum*, ‹ OF. *boton* (F. *bouton* = Pr. Sp. *boton* = Pg. *botão* = It. *bottone*), ‹ ML. **botto(n-)*, a bud, knob, button, prob. ‹ **bottare*, *buttare*, OF. *boter*, … push, thrust: see *butt*[1], *v.*] 1. Any knob or ball fastened to another body; specifically, a … object used to secure together different parts of a garment, to one portion of which it is fastened in such a way that it can be passed through a slit (called a buttonhole) in another portion, or through a loop. Buttons are … sewed to garments for ornament. They are made of metal, horn, wood, mother-of-pearl, etc., and were … common in very rich materials, especially during the … teenth century, when the coats of gentlemen at the … court had buttons of gold and precious stones, … el, and the like. Later buttons of diamonds or of paste imitating diamonds were worn, matching the … the same period.

2. *pl.* (used as a singular). A page: so called from the buttons, commonly gilt, which adorn his jacket.

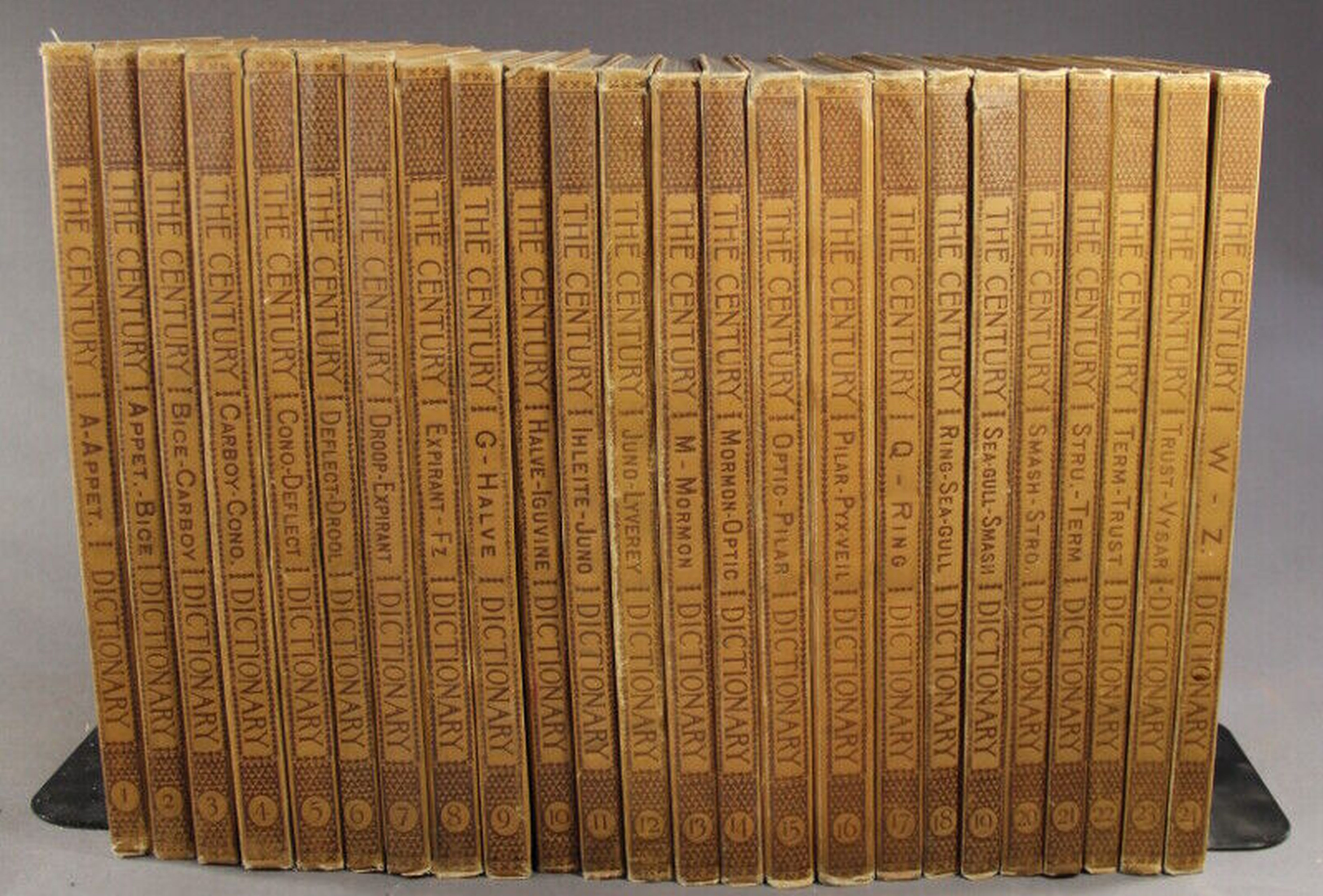
Our present girl is a very slow coach; but we hope … day to sport a buttons.

3. A knob of gold, crystal, coral, … other precious stone, worn by Chinese officials, both civil and military, on the top of their hats as a badge of rank; hence, the rank itself, as, a blue button. There are nine ranks, the … highest being distinguished by a transparent …



NORTH AMERICAN BUTTERFLIES

NATURAL SIZES

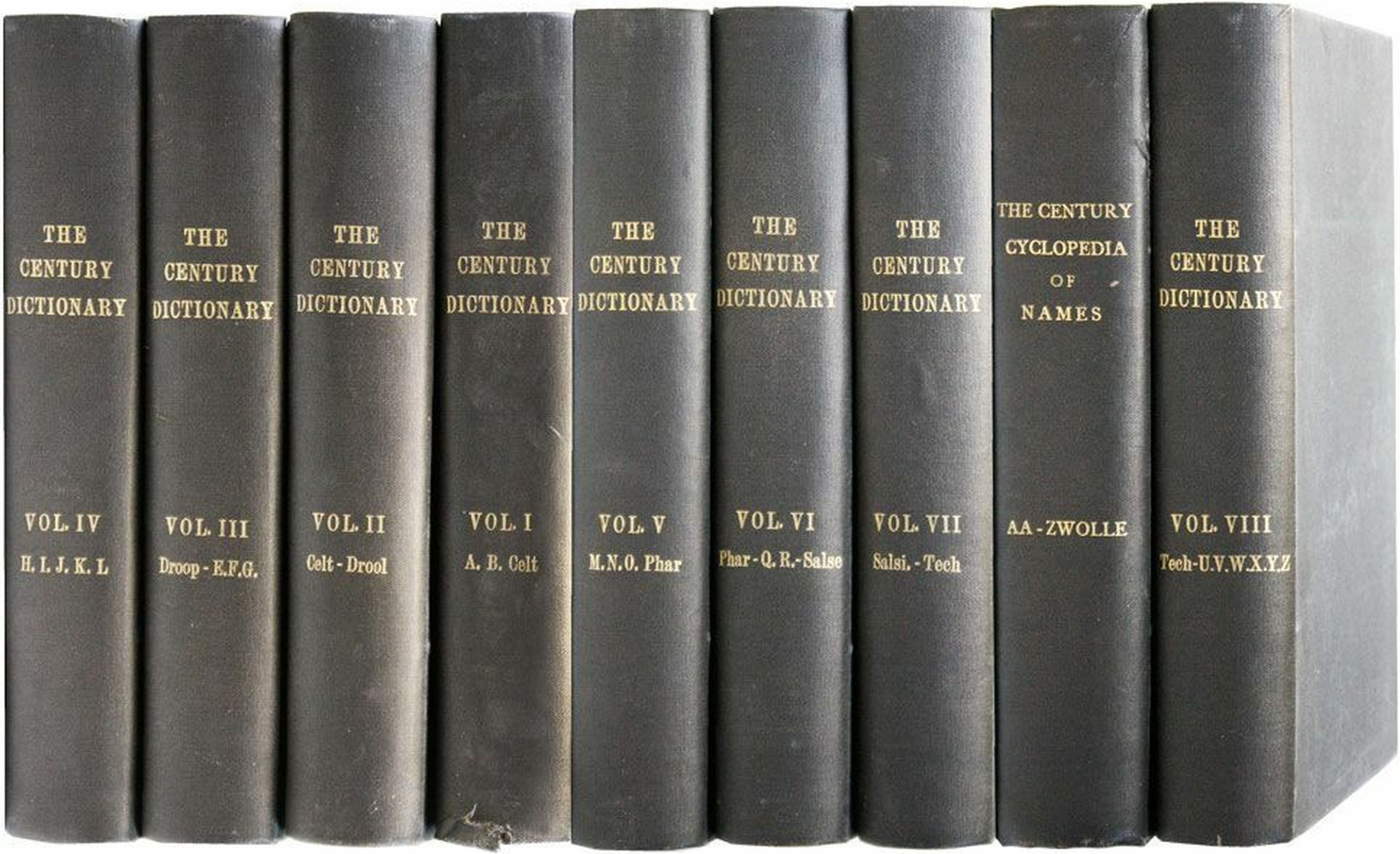

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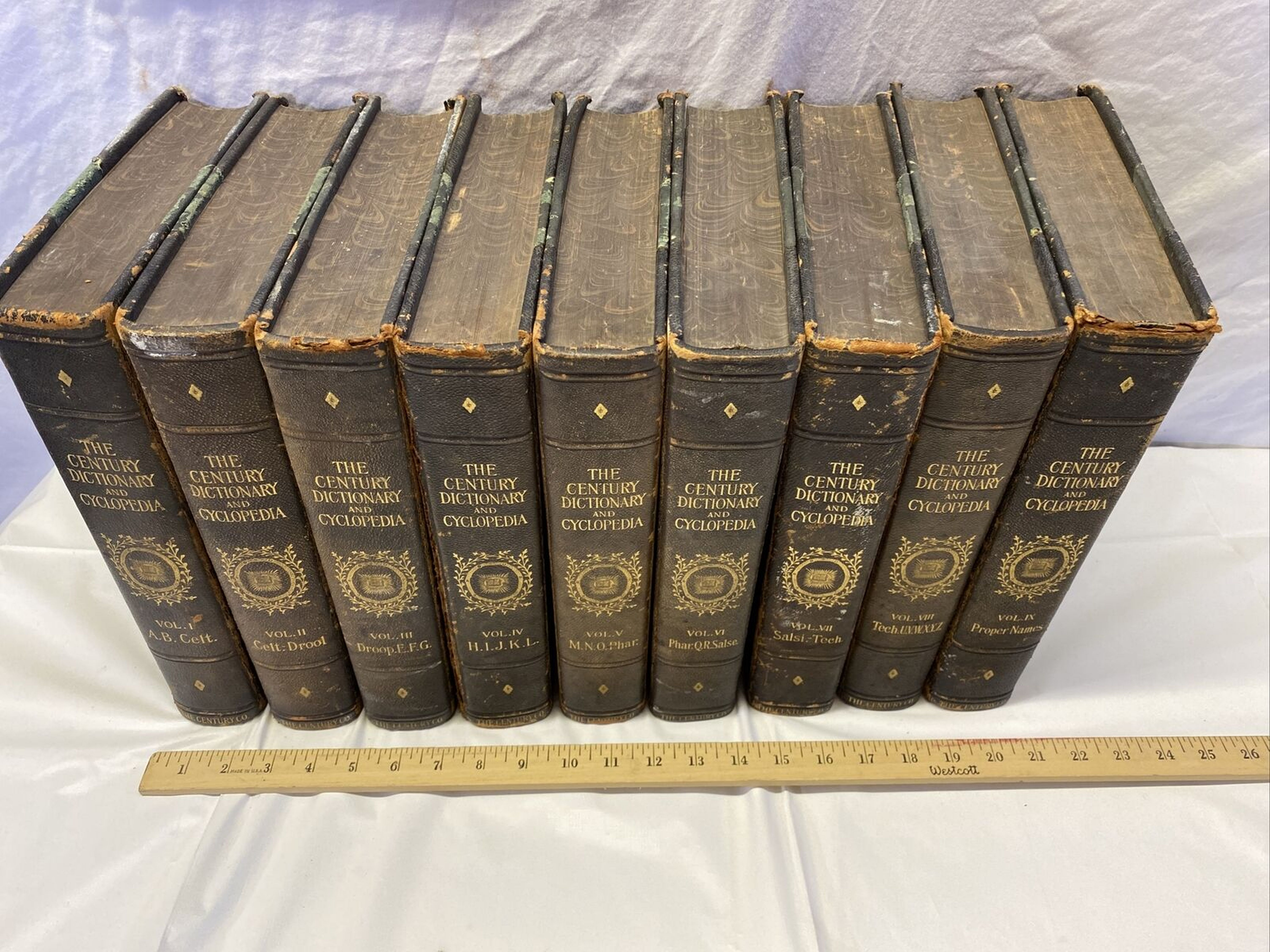

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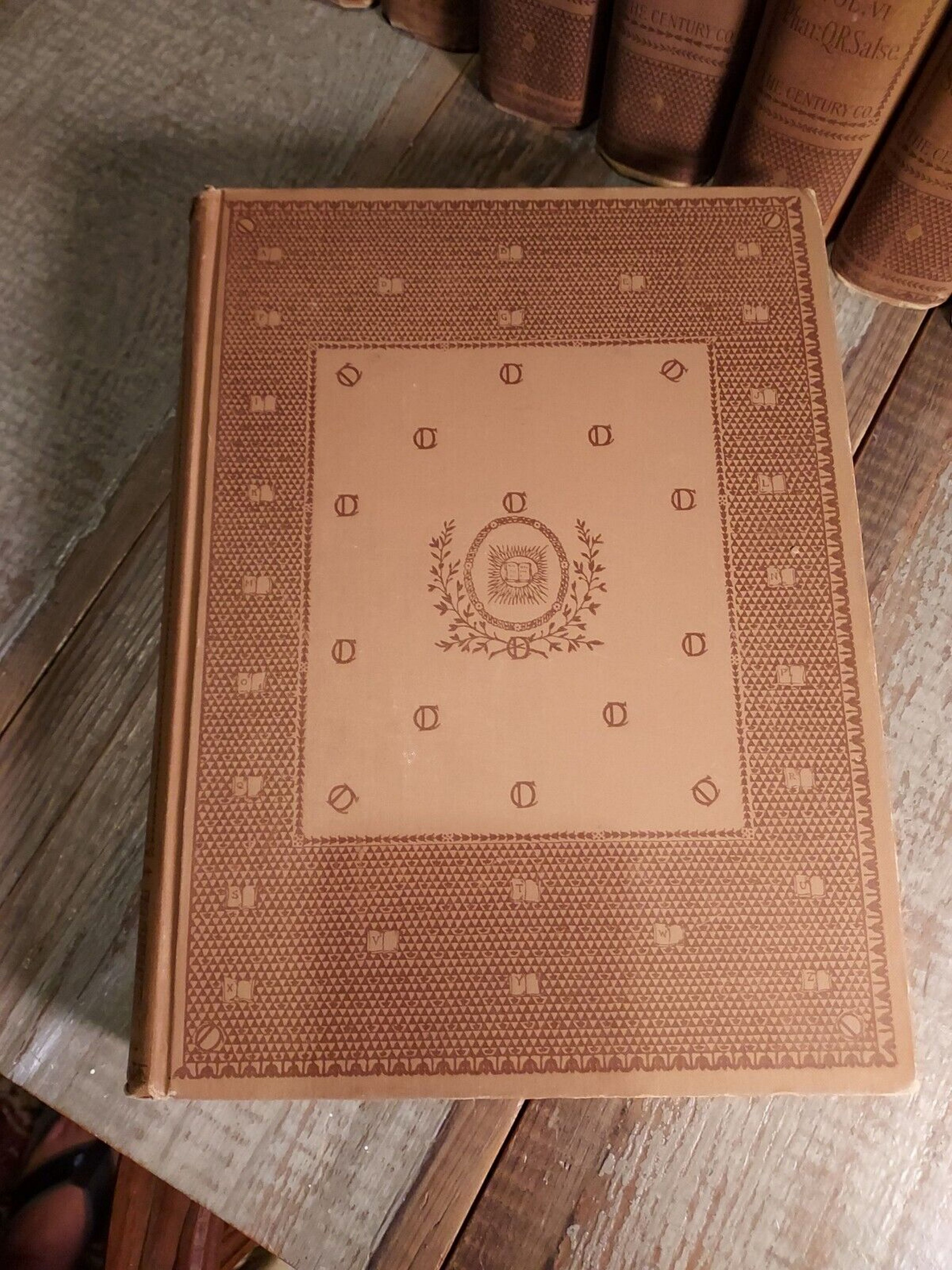
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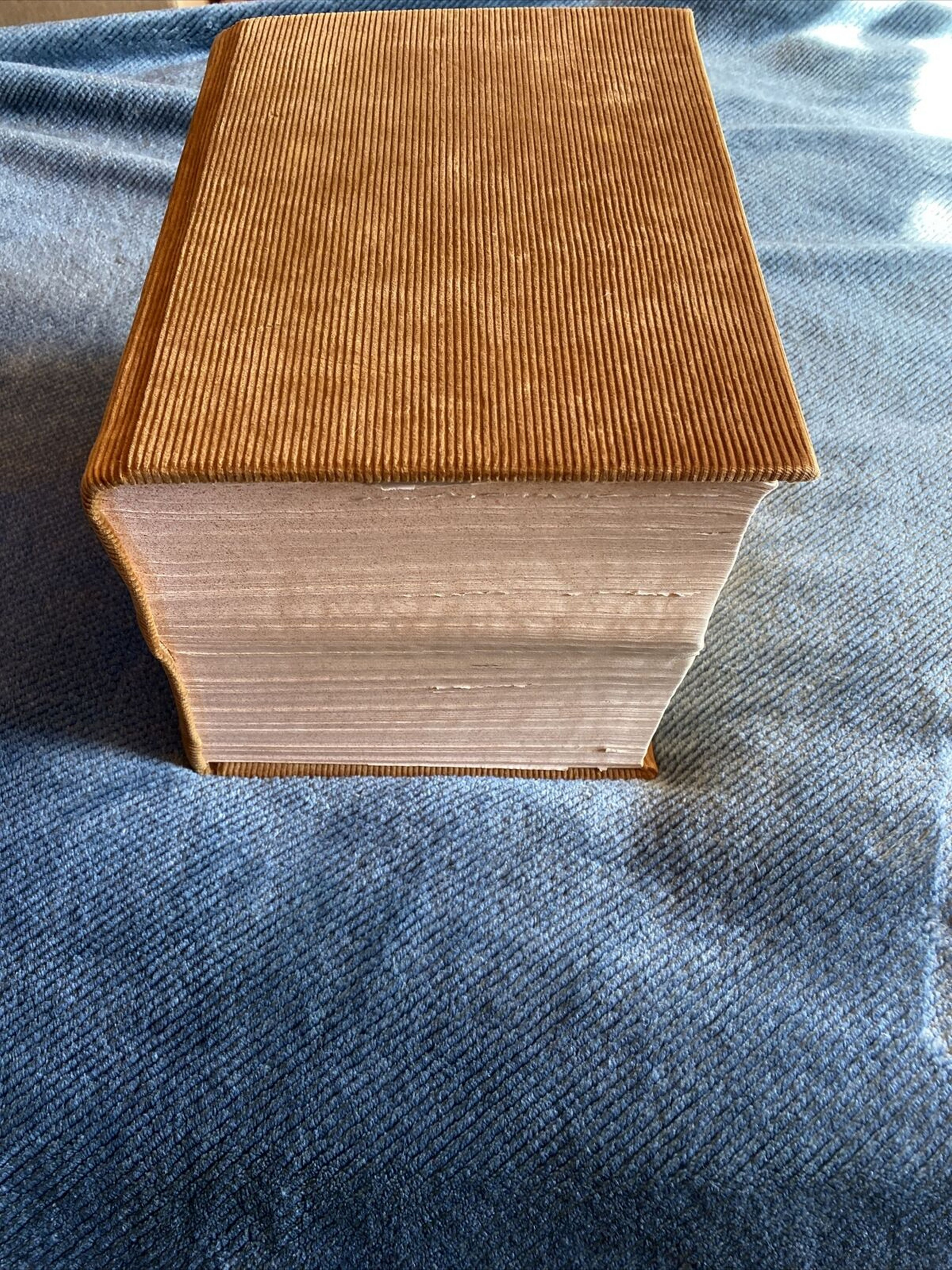
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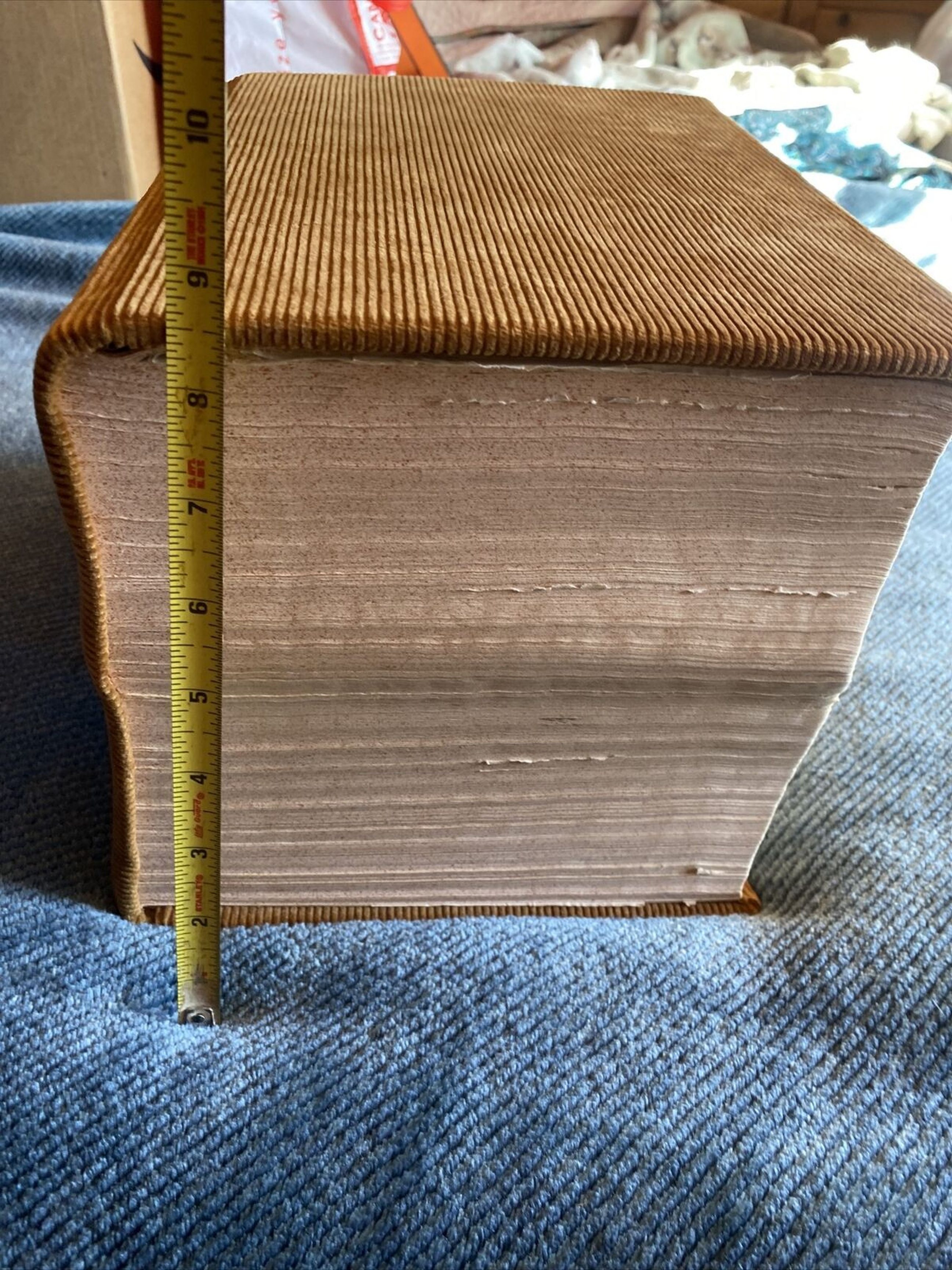
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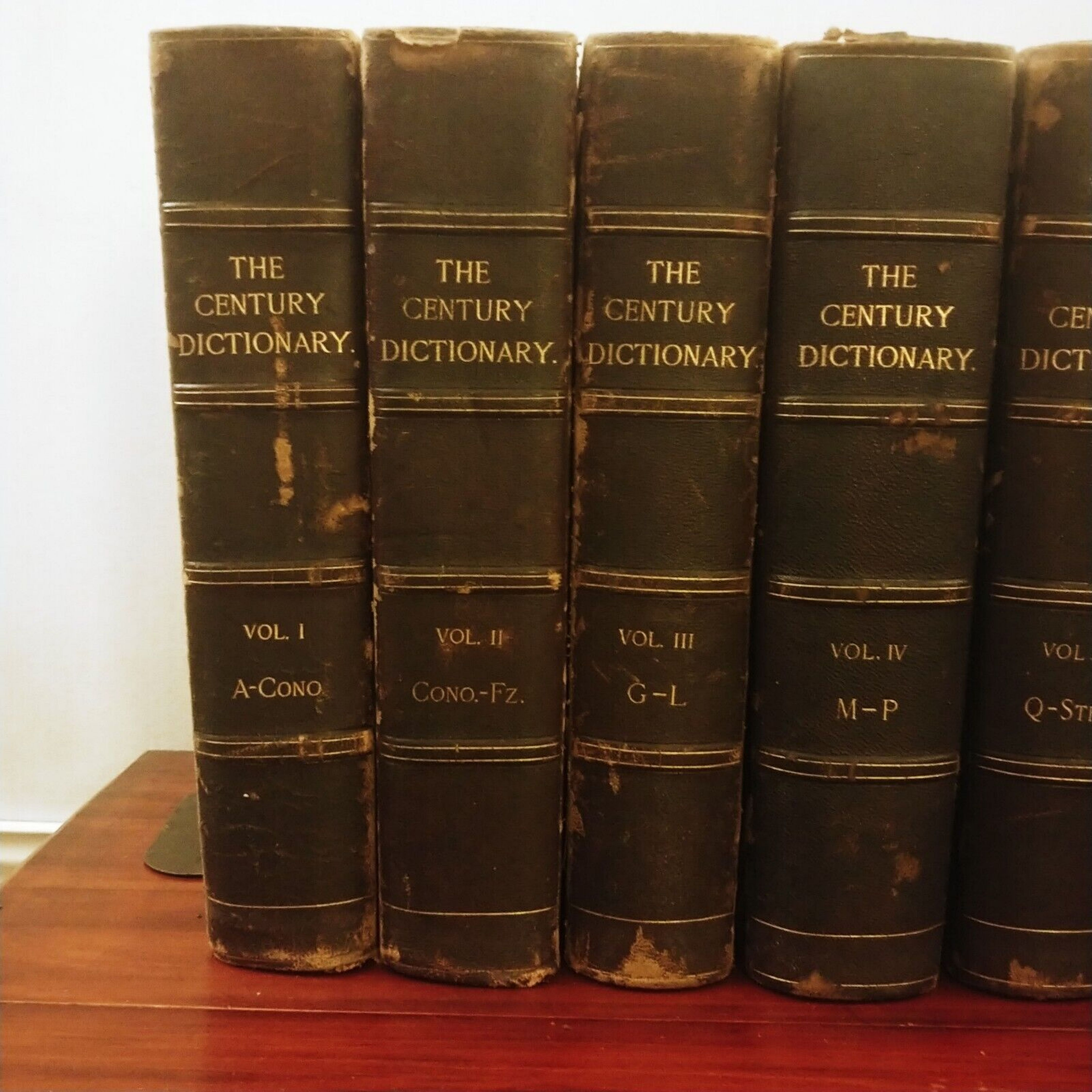



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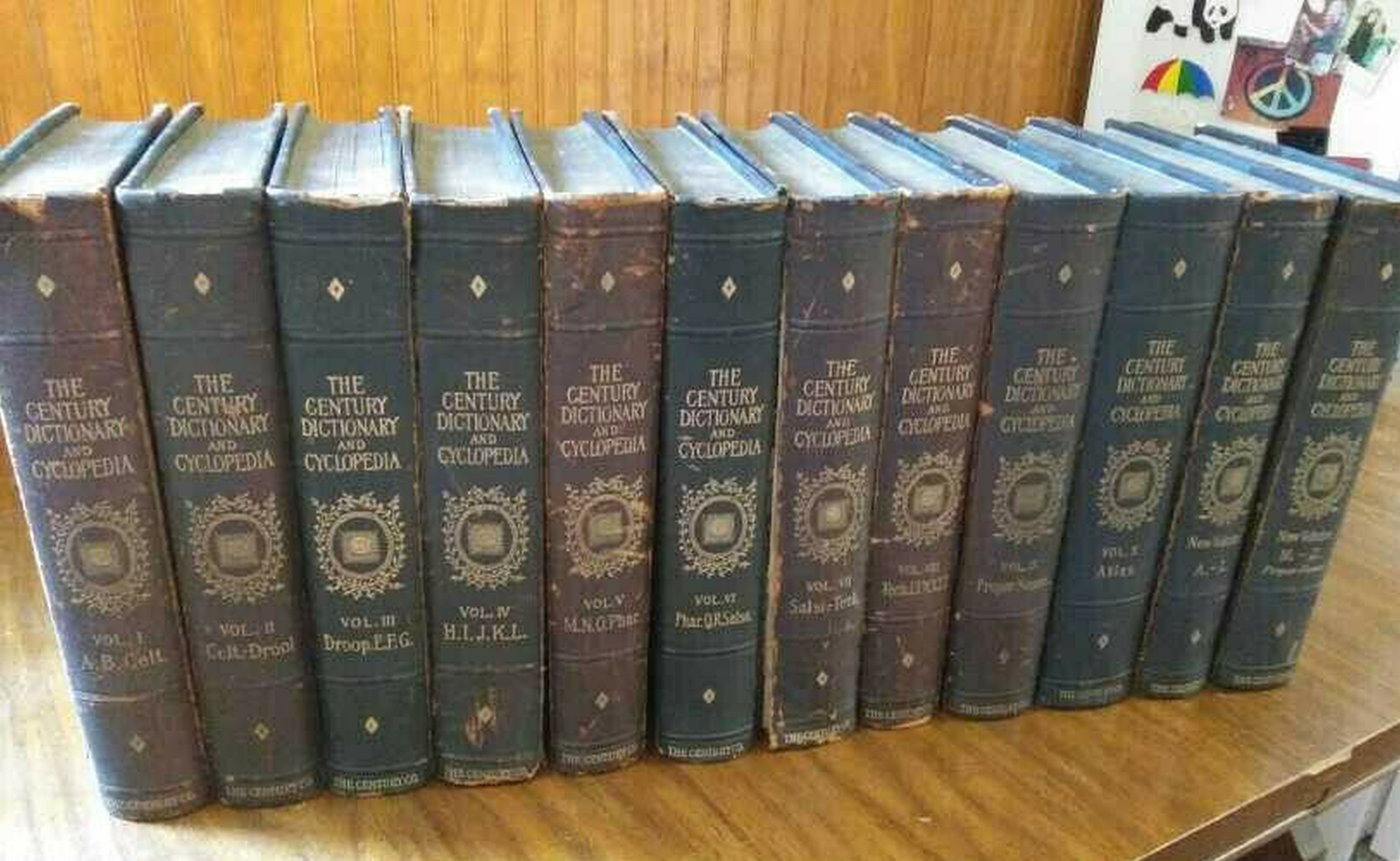

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WILLIAM DWIGHT WHITNEY, PH.D., LL.D.
PROFESSOR OF COMPARATIVE PHILOLOGY AND SANSKRIT
IN YALE UNIVERSITY

IN SIX VOLUMES
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